

ABDI (MTS)

FINNS' OPINIONS ON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY, NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY

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FOREWORD

A survey commissioned by the Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI) explored the opinions of Finnish people on Finnish foreign and security policy as well as on defence policy. There are questions about factors affecting security and citizens' sense of security, and development of security over the next five years. The survey also included questions about factors causing concern, preparedness for various threats, confidence over the future of the European Union and Finland's success in curbing the coronavirus. Altogether 20 questions were asked, two of which for the first time.

ABDI has conducted annual opinion polls since its establishment in 1976. There are two questions raised by ABDI's predecessor, the Advisory Board for Mental Defence, from 1964 to 1975.

Commissioned by ABDI, the survey was carried out by market research company Taloustutkimus Oy. Because of the coronavirus situation, the survey was carried out as a combination of personal interviews in an omnibus research and an internet panel by Taloustutkimus Oy. While a total of 500 personal interviews were conducted, 260 individuals were interviewed in reception halls. The panel generated 669 replies. There were 539 women and 630 men interviewed. The survey has been previously conducted solely in the form of personal interviews as a part of an omnibus research.

The target group of the study comprised the entire population between the ages of 15 and 79, with the exception of the Åland Islands. The sample size was 1169 people. It was formed by quota sampling in which the target group's quotas were the distribution of age, gender, province and municipality. The interviews were conducted at 57 localities, 33 of which were cities and the remaining 24 other

municipality types. The sample was weighted to match the target group. The weighted N values correspond to the population aged 15 to 79 in thousands (SVT 31.12.2019).

The interviews were conducted from 16 September to 6 October 2020. The replies from the panel were collected from 29 September to 1 October 2020. The survey's margin of error is about 3.2 percentage points in either direction.

When considering background variables related to party affiliation, it must be taken into account that the margin of error for the large parties is smaller, which enables the collection of more reliable information on these when compared to smaller parties whose supporters are numerically fewer in the sample. Only those parties whose voting was supported by more than 50 respondents were included in the scoreboard.

Party affiliation was ascertained by asking the following question: "Which party would you vote for if parliamentary elections were held now?" Of all of the respondents, 74 per cent (868 persons) revealed their party affiliation, while 26 per cent (301) declined to do so. In 2019, the corresponding numbers were 76 per cent and 24 per cent.

Unweighted and weighted material by age group is divided as follows:

Age	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted n	Weighted %
15–19	46	4	276	6
20–24	59	5	332	8
25–34	144	12	703	16
35–49	312	27	1 016	24
50–64	326	28	1 078	25
65–79	282	24	914	21

Those under 35 years are somewhat under-represented while those over 35 years are over-represented. Over-representation and under-representation were corrected by weighting.

The division of regions is divided into three: South Finland (number of respondents 639), including the large areas of Helsinki-Uusimaa and Southern Finland, Western Finland (number of respondents 242), including the large area of Western Finland, and Eastern Finland/Oulu/Lappi (number of respondents 288), including the large area of Northern and Eastern Finland. The table below shows the number and proportion of respondents in unweighted and weighted material at the level of large areas.

Region	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted n	Weighted %
Helsinki-Uusimaa	348	30	1 343	31
Southern Finland	291	25	973	23
Western Finland	242	21	1 081	25
Northern and Eastern Finland	288	25	922	21

In unweighted material, Southern Finland and the large areas of Northern and Eastern Finland are somewhat over-represented while the large area of Northern and Eastern Finland is under-represented. Over-representation and under-representation were corrected by weighting.

The report comprises a text section with illustrating figures that also present the time sequence of the questions asked in previous surveys. These illustrations were prepared by Taloustutkimus Oy. Some of the questions represent a continuous sequence since 1964. The questions were drawn up by the research and work branches of ABDI. The research branch compiled the report for the work branch.

The data from this survey, like that of the previous surveys, are stored in the Finnish Social Science Data Archive at the University of Tampere (www.fsd.uta.fi).

ABDI's survey reports are available in Finnish, Swedish and English on ABDI's home page (www.defmin.fi/mts). Reports are also available in The Institutional Repository, Valto (<https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/>).

In Sweden, the 'Myndighet för Samhällsskydd och Beredskap' (MSB) conducts similar surveys: Allmänhetens syn på samhällsskydd, beredskap, säkerhetspolitik och försvar. They can be read at <https://www.msb.se/sv/Publikationer>

Also in Norway, the 'Folk og Forsvar' conducts annual surveys on security and defence policy. The reports can be found at <https://www.folkogforsvar.no/meningsmalinger/>

The survey reports published by ABDI are in the public domain. When referring to them, references must be made stating that the data come from a survey conducted by ABDI.

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Summary

Half of the respondents feel that Finland's defence system should be based on the current practice of military service while two out three were of this opinion in 2019. Almost one-fourth are now in favour of general conscription for men and women alike while 15 per cent were of this opinion in 2019.

Seventy-one per cent of the respondents are in favour of the current conscription system while 77 per cent were of this opinion in 2019. Since 2001, support to general conscription has varied between 81 and 63 per cent in ABDI's surveys.

One-fourth of the respondents think that there is no reason to change the current call-up system while one-fifth supports the idea that the call-up system should be extended so that conscript service would be compulsory for women, too. One-fifth are of the opinion that while call-ups should be compulsory for women, conscript service would still be voluntary for them. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents are of the opinion that the current system should be changed so that all women who turn 18 years receive information about conscript service on a voluntary basis.

More than 50 percent take a positive view on general civic service for men and women that could be completed as either civil or military service. Compared to 2019, the number of those holding a positive view on this has increased and of those holding a negative view has decreased.

Confidence in Finland's foreign policy has remained the same; three-fourth think that it is well managed.

Three out of four respondents think that Finland's defence policy is well managed; fewer women, however, are of this opinion.

Support for both military non-alignment and military alignment have decreased on last year, and the number of those who are uncertain has increased.

Support for Finland's membership in NATO has decreased; now more than half are against, compared to two out of three in 2019. Support for membership in NATO remains at the same level but one-fifth of the respondents are now uncertain.

Finland's military cooperation with the Nordic countries and the European Union enjoys strong support. Compared to last year, negative attitudes to NATO and the United States have decreased.

Almost 50 per cent of respondents are in favour of keeping defence appropriations on the current level while one-third think they should be increased.

Two thirds of respondents say that if Finland is attacked, Finns must defend themselves by military means even if the outcome is uncertain.

Eight out of ten are prepared to participate in different national defence tasks if Finland is attacked.

Confidence in the future of the European Union has weakened from last year. In 2019, two-thirds said that their confidence in the EU has remained the same, now less than half shared this view. Four out of ten feel that their confidence in the future of the European Union has weakened while less than one-third felt this way in 2019.

Two out of three feel that the EU has a positive impact on Finland's security; more than 50 per cent think that the UN has a positive impact. The negative impact felt from Russia and China has increased on last year while negative impact felt from the United States and NATO has decreased.

Military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas is expected to remain the same

Defence cooperation with the Nordic countries and the EU and Finland's membership in the EU are believed to be key elements in improving Finland's security.

Various infectious diseases and epidemics cause now most concern in citizens. The level of concern about the development in Russia and the employment situation in Finland has clearly increased on last year.

Three out of four are of the opinion that Finland has succeeded well in curbing the coronavirus. Less than ten per cent think that Finland has been unsuccessful.

Fifty per cent are in favour of the current conscription system as the basis for Finland's defence

Since 2016, ABDI has asked respondents what Finland's defence system should be based on. Respondents can choose the most appropriate answer among four alternatives.

The current model where conscript service is obligatory for men and women may conduct military service on a voluntary basis

Fifty-two per cent (65 % in 2019) feel that Finland's defence system should be based on the current practice of military service; of women and men (62% and 67% respectively).

Compared to last year, support for the current system has decreased in all age groups. Of those over 50 years, 61 per cent (71% in 2019) support the current system, as do 52 per cent (61%) of the 35-49-year-olds, 46 per cent (64%) of those younger than 25 years, and 30 per cent (55%) of the 25-34-year-olds.

This view was shared by sixty-five per cent (70% in 2019) of Finns Party supporters, 62 per cent (74%) of Centre Party supporters, 58 per cent (68%) of SDP supporters, 52 per cent (73%) of Coalition Party supporters, 36 per cent (50%) of Green Party supporters and 33 per cent (35%) of Left Alliance supporters.

General conscription for both men and women

Twenty-three per cent (15% in 2019) of respondents, or 18 per cent (13%) of women and 28 per cent (17%) of men, support conscription for both men and women. Differences between age groups vary between 20 and 24 per cent.

Thirty-five per cent (15% in 2019) of the supporters of the Coalition Party support this model, as do 30 per cent (13%) of Centre Party supporters, 22 per cent of Finns Party supporters and Green Party supporters (13% and 17% respectively), 21 per cent (19%) of the Left Alliance supporters, and 18 per cent (18%) of SDP supporters.

Voluntary military service for both men and women

Fourteen percent (12% in 2019) of respondents support general conscription for men and women alike; 18 per cent (15%) of women and 11 per cent (10%) of men.

Thirty per cent (23% in 2019) of Green Party supporters are in favour of voluntary military service, along with 29 per cent (33%) of Left Alliance supporters, 11 per cent (5%) of SDP supporters, seven per cent (7%) of Finns Party supporters, six per cent (5%) of Centre Party supporters, and four per cent (8%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Professional army

Eight per cent (6% in 2019) of respondents think that Finland's defence should be based on a professional army; seven per cent (8%) of women and eight per cent (5%) of men. Fifteen per cent (12%) of Left Alliance supporters are in favour of this model, along with ten per cent (8%) of SDP supporters, nine per cent (9%) of Green Party supporters, four per cent (7%) of Finns Party supporters, three per cent (5%) of Coalition Party supporters, and two per cent (5%) of Centre Party supporters.

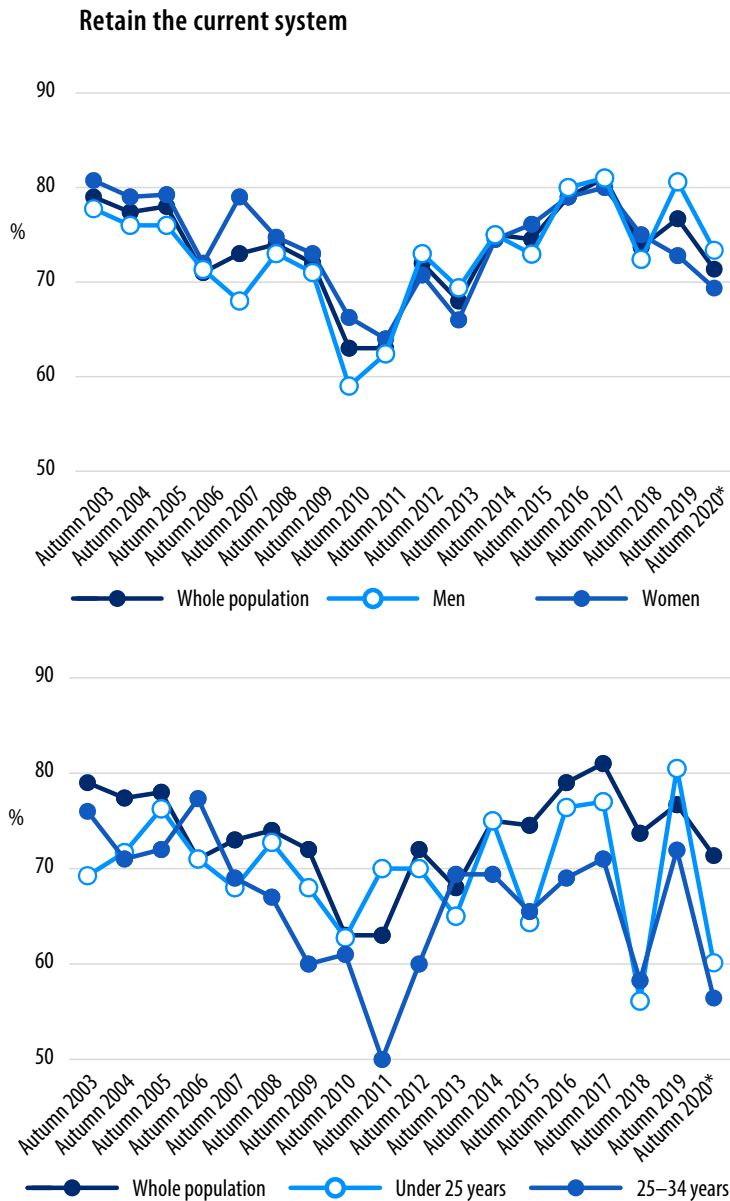
Three per cent (6% in 2019) of respondents have no opinion; five per cent (2%) of women and one per cent (1%) of men. (Figure 1)

Support for general conscription has declined

Seventy-one per cent (77% in 2019) are in favour of keeping the current conscription system; sixty-nine per cent (73%) of women and seventy-three per cent (81%) of men. Eighty per cent (82% in 2019) of over 50-year-olds support the current system, as do 72 per cent (67%) of 35-49-year-olds, 60 per cent (80%) of under 25-year-olds, and 56 per cent (72%) of 25-34-year-olds.

Eighty-eight per cent (87% in 2019) of Centre Party supporters are in favour of the current conscription system, as are 82 per cent (85%) of Coalition Party supporters, 75 per cent (84%) of Finns Party supporters, 74 per cent (73%) of SDP supporters, 57 per cent (48%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 52 per cent (63%) of Green Party supporters.

Figures 2A and 2B General conscription. Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish defence system provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Thirteen per cent (11% in 2019) of respondents are in favour of reducing selectively the number of those receiving military training; 13 per cent (12%) of women and 12 per cent (11%) of men. Twenty-two per cent (33% in 2019) of Left Alliance supporters share this view, along with 20 per cent (20%) of Green Party supporters, 13 per cent (5%) of Finns Party supporters, 11 per cent (14%) of SDP supporters, nine per cent (9%) of Coalition Party supporters, and seven per cent (4%) of Centre Party supporters.

Ten per cent (9% in 2019) of respondents would discontinue general conscription altogether and introduce fully professional armed forces; 10 per cent (12%) of women and 11 per cent (7%) of men. Eighteen per cent (15% and 16% respectively) of Green Party and Left Alliance supporters are in favour of this, as are twelve per cent (10%) of SDP supporters, seven per cent (10%) of Finns Party supporters, and three per cent of Coalition Party and Centre Party supporters (4% and 6% respectively).

Five per cent (2% in 2019) of respondents have no opinion on this; eight per cent (3%) of women and three per cent (2%) of men. (Figures 2 and 3)

One-fourth of the respondents think that there is no reason to change the current call-up system

ABDI introduced a new question this autumn about extending the call-up system to women. Respondents could choose the most appropriate answer among four alternatives.

Extending call-ups to the entire age group which would mean compulsory conscript service also for women

Eighteen per cent of respondents are in favour of extending call-ups to the entire age group which would mean compulsory conscript service also for women; 12 per cent of women and 24 per cent of men support this. Of those younger than 25 years, 26 per cent share this view, as do 25 per cent of 25–34-year-olds, 18 per cent of 35–49-year-olds and 14 per cent of over 50-year-olds.

Twenty-seven per cent of Left Alliance supporters are in favour of this change, along with 21 per cent of Green Party supporters, 18 per cent of SDP and Coalition Party supporters, 17 per cent of Finns Party supporters, and 12 per cent of Centre Party supporters.

Extending the call-up system so that there would be compulsory call-ups for women but conscript service would be voluntary

Nineteen per cent of respondents, 18 per cent of women and 20 per cent of men, are in favour of extending compulsory call-ups to women so that military service would remain voluntary. Twenty-three per cent of 25-34-year-olds support this, as do 20 per cent of 35-49-year-olds, and 18 per cent of both over 50-year-olds and under 25-year-olds.

Thirty-one per cent of Coalition Party supporters are in favour of this, along with 23 per cent of Green party supporters, 19 per cent of Finns Party supporters, 17 per cent of Centre Party supporters, and 16 per cent of both SDP and Left Alliance supporters.

Changing the call-up system so that all women who turn 18 years receive information about the possibility to perform military service on a voluntary basis

Thirty-eight percent of respondents support the alternative where the current system would be changed so that all women who turn 18 years receive information about the possibility to perform military service on a voluntary basis; 47 per cent of women and 30 per cent of men are in favour of this. Of those under 25 years, forty per cent are in favour of this alternative, and 38 per cent of all other age groups agree.

Forty-five per cent of Centre Party supporters are in favour of this alternative, as are 44 per cent of Green Party supporters, 42 per cent of SDP supporters, 37 per cent of Left Alliance supporters, 25 per cent of Finns Party supporters, and 25 per cent of Coalition Party supporters.

There is no reason to change the current call-up system and the selection events for women's voluntary service

According to the fourth alternative, there is no reason to change the current call-up system and the selection events of voluntary military service for women. This was supported by 24 per cent of respondents, 23 per cent of women and 26 per cent of men.

There are rather big differences between age groups on this question; 31 per cent of over 50-year-olds see no reason to change the current call-up system while 24 per cent of 35-49-year-olds, 16 per cent of under 25-year-olds and 13 per cent of 25-34-year-olds share this view.

Thirty per cent of Finns Party supporters are of this opinion, as are 26 per cent of Centre Party supporters, 25 per cent of Coalition Party supporters, 24 per cent of SDP supporters, 21 per cent of Left Alliance supporters, and 12 per cent of Green Party supporters. (Figure 4)

General civic service sees an increase in popularity on last year

For the fifth time now, ABDI asked for respondents' views on general civic service:

"How would you feel if Finland switched to general civic service for men and women that could be completed as either civil or military service?"

Fifty-four per cent (48% in 2019) of respondents have a positive view of this model; 56 per cent (44%) of women and 52 per cent (52%) of men. Of 24-35-year-olds, 63 per cent (59%) take a positive view, as do 58 per cent (43%) of those under 25 years, 53 per cent (48%) of those over 50 years, and 47 per cent (45%) of 35-49-year-olds.

Seventy-four per cent (57% in 2019) of Green Party supporters take a positive view to this question, as do 68 per cent (44%) of Left Alliance supporters, 60 per cent (49%) of SDP supporters, 50 per cent (50%) of Centre Party supporters, 46 per cent (54%) of Coalition Party supporters, and 41 per cent (40%) of Finns Party supporters.

Twenty-nine per cent (39% in 2019) of respondents take a negative view of the general civic service; 27 per cent (41%) of women and 31 per cent (37%) of men. The share of the negative answers is the lowest in the entire time sequence this year.

The negative view is shared by 37 per cent (43% in 2019) of 35-49-year-olds, 30 per cent (38%) of those over 50 years, 22 per cent (29%) of 25-34-year-olds, and 20 per cent (42%) of respondents under 25 years.

Forty-five per cent (52%) of Finns Party supporters express negative views, along with 40 per cent (35%) of Centre Party supporters, 33 per cent (39%) of Coalition Party supporters, 26 per cent (33%) of SDP supporters, 21 per cent (45%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 18 per cent (34%) of Green Party supporters.

Seventeen percent (13% in 2019) have no opinion; 18 per cent (15%) of women and 16 per cent (11%) of men. Of those under 25 years, 22 per cent (15%) have no opinion, along with 17 per cent of over 50-year-olds and 35-49-year-olds (14% and 12%), and 15 per cent of 25-34-year-olds (12%). (Figure 5)

Confidence in the management of foreign policy has remained the same

Seventy-two per cent (72% in 2019) of respondents think that Finland's foreign policy is well managed; 73 per cent (71%) of women and 71 per cent (74%) of men.

Of the SDP supporters, 93 per cent (81% in 2019) think that Finnish foreign policy is well managed. This view is shared by 85 per cent (74%) of Centre Party supporters, 81 per cent (89%) of Coalition Party supporters, 79 per cent (71%) of Left Alliance supporters, 76 per cent (76%) of Green Party supporters, and 42 per cent (66%) of Finns Party supporters.

Seventeen per cent (19% in 2019) think that Finland's foreign policy is poorly managed; eleven per cent (20%) of women and twenty-four per cent (19%) of men.

Of Finns Party supporters, 51 per cent (28% in 2019) think that Finnish foreign policy is poorly managed, as do 14 percent (21%) of Left Alliance supporters, 12

per cent (11%) of Coalition Party supporters, 11 percent (14%) of Green Party supporters, five per cent (18%) of Centre Party supporters, and three per cent (14%) of SDP supporters.

Eleven per cent (8% in 2019) have no opinion on this; 16 per cent (10%) of women and five per cent (6%) of men. (Figures 6 and 7)

Support for both military non-alignment and military alignment has declined

In your view, should Finland continue the policy of military non-alignment or seek membership in a military alliance?

Fifty-five per cent (57% in 2019) of respondents think that Finland should continue the policy of military non-alignment; 57 per cent (58%) of women and 54 per cent (57%) of men. Of those over 50 years, 65 per cent (66%) support military non-alignment, as do 54 per cent (50%) of 35-49-year-olds, 47 per cent (45%) of 25-34-year-olds, and 36 per cent (53%) of those under 25 years.

Seventy-nine per cent (75% in 2019) of Left Alliance supporters are in favour of military non-alignment, along with 71 per cent (66%) of Centre Party supporters, 68 per cent (69%) of SDP supporters, 60 per cent (55%) of Finns Party supporters, 38 per cent (60%) of Green Party supporters, and 34 per cent (37%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Twenty-four per cent (28% in 2019) of respondents think that Finland should seek membership in a military alliance; 16 per cent (21%) of women and 33 per cent (35%) of men. Thirty-two per cent (34%) of 25-34-year-olds are of this opinion, along with 25 per cent (33%) of 35-49-year olds, 23 per cent (24%) of over 50-year-olds, and 21 per cent (25%) of respondents under 25 years.

Forty-five per cent (55% in 2019) of Coalition Party supporters are in favour of military alliance, along with 32 per cent (23%) of Green Party supporters, 26 per cent (38%) of Finns Party supporters, 22 per cent (20%) of SDP supporters, 13 per cent (22%) of Centre Party supporters, and 10 per cent (14%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Twenty per cent (15% in 2019) had no opinion on this question; 27 per cent (21%) of women and 13 per cent (9%) of men. Of those under 25 years, 43 per cent (21%) had no opinion, along with 21 per cent of 25-34-year-olds and 35-49-year-olds (20% and 16%), and 13 per cent of over 50-year-olds (10%).

Twenty-nine per cent (17% in 2019) of Green Party supporters had no opinion, along with 20 per cent (9%) of Coalition Party supporters, 16 per cent (12%) of Centre Party supporters, 13 per cent (7%) of Finns Party supporters, and 10 per cent of SDP and Left Alliance supporters (11% and 12%). (Figures 8 and 9)

Opposition to Finland's membership in NATO has declined while uncertainty has increased

In your view, should Finland seek membership in NATO?

Fifty-three per cent of respondents (64% in 2019) think that Finland should not seek membership in NATO; 54 per cent (61%) of women and 52 per cent (67%) of men. ABDI has polled this question since 2005, and this year the share of negative answers was the lowest of the entire time sequence.

Eighty-six per cent (88% in 2019) of Left Alliance supporters are opposed to Finland's membership in NATO, along with 64 per cent (73%) of Centre Party supporters, 60 per cent (77%) of SDP supporters, 53 per cent (66%) of Finns Party supporters, 39 per cent (65%) of Green Party supporters, and 31 per cent (38%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Twenty-one per cent of respondents (20% in 2019) think that Finland should seek membership in NATO; 15 per cent (17%) of women and 28 per cent (24%) of men.

Of Coalition Party supporters, 46 per cent (46% in 2019) are in favour of membership in NATO, as are 27 per cent (15%) of Green Party supporters, 26 per cent (25%) of Finns Party supporters, 23 per cent (13%) of SDP supporters, 10 per cent (18%) of Centre Party supporters, and five per cent (7%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Twenty-five per cent (16% in 2019) had no opinion on this; 31 per cent (22%) of women and 20 per cent (10%) of men.

Of Green Party supporters, 33 per cent (20% in 2019) had no opinion, along with 26 per cent (9% in 2019) of Centre Party supporters, 23 per cent (16%) of Coalition Party supporters, 21 per cent (10%) of Finns Party supporters, 17 per cent (10%) of SDP supporters, and nine per cent (6%) of Left Alliance supporters. (Figures 10 and 11)

The European Union and the UN have positive effects on Finland's security

ABDI polled for the fifth time the question about the impact of the OSCE, the EU, China, NATO, Russia, the United States and the UN on Finland's security. Compared to last year, the negative impacts of Russia and China are seen to have increased while the negative impact of the United States is seen to have declined. The positive impact of both the UN and the EU has declined. In view of these organisations and countries, uncertainty has increased.

Two thirds, or 66 per cent of respondents (69% in 2019) believe that the EU has a positive impact on Finland's security. Seven per cent (3%) see a negative impact while 12 per cent (14%) see no impact at all. Nine per cent (12%) see the impact as both positive and negative. Six per cent (3%) had no opinion on this question.

Fifty-seven per cent (63% in 2019) see the UN's impact on Finland's security as positive while two per cent (2%) see it as negative. While one-fifth or 22 per cent (20%) does not see any impact, six per cent (8%) consider it to be both negative and positive. Thirteen per cent (6%) had no opinion.

Thirty-nine per cent (41% in 2019) of respondents see the OSCE's impact as positive while two per cent (6%) sees it as negative. Less than one-fifth or 17 per cent (24%) are of the opinion that the OSCE does not have any impact on Finland's security while six per cent (6%) see the impact as both negative and positive. Thirty-seven per cent (28%) had no opinion on the question.

Twenty-five per cent (25% in 2019) see NATO as having a positive impact on Finland's security while 24 per cent (28%) see its impact as negative. Twenty-one per cent (21%) think that NATO's impact on Finland's security is both positive and negative while 11 per cent (16%) do not think it has any impact. Nineteen per cent (9%) had no opinion.

Fifteen per cent (17% in 2019) of respondents think that the impact of the United States is positive while 24 per cent (29%) see it as negative. A total of 28 per cent (28%) think that the impact is both positive and negative while 16 per cent (19%) do not see any impact. Seventeen per cent (7%) had no opinion.

Seven per cent (12% in 2019) of respondents think that Russia has a positive impact on Finland's security while 47 per cent (39%) see its impact as negative. Twenty-four per cent (29%) see the impact as both positive and negative while nine per cent (13%) see no impact at all. Thirteen per cent (6%) had no opinion.

Three per cent (6% in 2019) regard China as having a positive impact on Finland's security while 32 per cent (25%) regard its impact as negative. Twenty-four per cent (39%) do not see any impact at all. While 19 per cent of respondents (18%) think that China's impact is both positive and negative, 22 per cent (12%) had no opinion. (Figures 12, 13 and 14)

Confidence in the future of the European Union has declined

How confident are you about the future of the European Union? Has your confidence strengthened, declined or remained the same? The question was polled for the first time in 2005 when Finland had been a member in the European Union for ten years. Compared to last year, confidence in the future of the European Union has declined.

Now less than half, 45 per cent (65% in 2019) think that their confidence has remained the same; 50 per cent (67%) of women and 41 per cent (64%) of men share this view.

Forty-two per cent of the respondents (30% in 2019) feel that their confidence has declined; 37 per cent (30%) of women and 48 per cent (30%) of men.

Seven per cent of respondents (3% in 2019) feel that their confidence has strengthened; seven per cent of both women and men (2% and 5%) share this view.

Five per cent (2% in 2019) of respondents had no opinion; seven per cent (2%) of women and four per cent (1%) of men. (Figure 15)

Military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas is expected to remain the same

What is your assessment of the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas over the next ten years? This question was now polled for the ninth time. In autumn 2014, there was a clear change as 46 per cent of respondents felt that the military situation was more threatening than during the previous poll (21%). The major change this year is in that nine percent did not have an opinion; last year three per cent of respondents had no opinion on the question.

Forty-seven per cent (51% in 2019) of respondents believe that the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas will remain the same; 44 per cent (48%) of women and 51 per cent (54%) of men.

Forty per cent (42% in 2019) see the situation as more threatening; 39 per cent (46%) of women and 40 per cent (38%) of men.

Four per cent (4% in 2019) of both women and men see the situation as less threatening (2% and 6%).

Nine per cent (3% in 2019) had no opinion; 13 per cent (4%) of women and five per cent (2%) of men. (Figures 16 and 17)

Confidence in the management of defence policy has declined

Three out of four or 74 per cent (80% in 2019) think that Finland's defence policy is well managed; 68 per cent (77%) of women and 80 per cent (82%) of men. Eighty-five per cent (86%) of over 50-year-olds are of this opinion, along with 68 per cent (70%) of 35-49-year-olds, and 62 per cent of both 25-34-year-olds and under 25-year-olds (74% and 82%).

Ninety-five percent (84% in 2019) of Centre Party supporters think that defence policy is well managed, as do 84 per cent (84%) of SDP supporters, 82 per cent (81%) of Coalition Party supporters, 71 per cent (82%) of Finns Party supporters, 70 per cent (67%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 63 per cent (83%) of Green Party supporters.

One out of ten or 10 per cent (12% in 2019) think that Finland's defence policy is poorly managed; 9 per cent (10%) of women and 11 per cent (13%) of men.

Of Finns Party supporters, 19 per cent (12% in 2019) think that defence policy is poorly managed, as do 13 per cent (14%) of Left Alliance supporters, 12 per cent (10%) of Green Party supporters, 7 per cent (15%) of Coalition Party supporters, 3 per cent (9%) of SDP supporters, and 1 per cent (14%) of Centre Party supporters.

Sixteen per cent (8% in 2019) had no opinion on this question, 24 per cent (13%) of women and 8 per cent (4%) of men. Of those under 25 years, 27 per cent (8%) had no opinion while this was the case for 24 per cent (15%) of 25-34-year-olds, 19 per cent (10%) of 35-49-year-olds, and 8 per cent (6%) of over 50-year-olds.

Of Green Party supporters, 25 per cent (6% in 2019) had no opinion on the question while this was the case for 18 per cent (19%) of Left Alliance supporters, 13 per cent (8%) of SDP supporters, 11 per cent (5%) of Coalition Party supporters, 10 per cent (6%) of Finns Party supporters, and 3 per cent (1%) of Centre Party supporters. (Figures 18 and 19)

Support for Finland's military cooperation

Since 2012, ABDI has asked respondents about their views on Finland's military cooperation. Compared to last year, negative attitude to the cooperation between Finland and NATO and between Finland and the United States has decreased. Positive attitude to the cooperation between Finland and Sweden has slightly decreased from last year, too.

Ninety-three per cent (94% in 2019) have a positive view on military cooperation with all Nordic countries (NORDEFECO) while three per cent have a negative view.

Ninety-one per cent (96% in 2019) have a positive attitude to military cooperation with Sweden while four per cent (1%) are opposed to it.

Eighty-seven per cent (88% in 2019) have a positive attitude to military cooperation in the European Union while eight per cent (9%) are opposed to it.

Fifty-nine per cent (57% in 2019) are in favour of military cooperation with NATO while 29 per cent (34%) are opposed to it.

Fifty-two per cent (52% in 2019) of respondents support military cooperation with the United States, while 35 per cent (42%) view it negatively. (Figures 20 to 25)

Support for current and increased levels of defence appropriations

Forty-six per cent (46% in 2019) are in favour of keeping defence appropriations at the current level, 50 per cent (48%) of women and 43 per cent (45%) of men.

Fifty-five per cent of Green Party supporters (51% in 2019) support the current level of defence appropriations, as do 51 per cent (47%) of Centre Party supporters, 47 per cent (45%) of Coalition Party supporters, 48 per cent (46%) of SDP supporters, 44 per cent (44%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 38 per cent (40%) of Finns Party supporters.

A third or 32 per cent (34% in 2019) are in favour of increasing defence appropriations; 24 per cent of women (27% in 2019) and 40 per cent (42%) of men.

Fifty-one per cent of Finns Party supporters (49% in 2019) are in favour of increasing defence appropriations, as do 47 per cent (51%) of Coalition Party supporters, 41 per cent (35%) of Centre Party supporters, 30 per cent (32%) of SDP supporters, 17 per cent (16%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 12 per cent (24%) of Green Party supporters.

Fourteen per cent (13% in 2019) are in favour of cutting defence appropriations, 14 per cent (15%) of women and 13 per cent (11%) of men.

Of the Left Alliance supporters, 33 per cent (36% in 2019) support cutting defence appropriations, as do 24 per cent (17%) of Green Party supporters, 16 per cent (14%) of SDP supporters, eight per cent (11%) of Centre Party supporters, eight per cent (7%) of Finns Party supporters, and three per cent (4%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Eight per cent (7% in 2019) of respondents had no opinion on the question, 12 per cent (11%) of women and four per cent (2%) of men. (Figures 26 and 27)

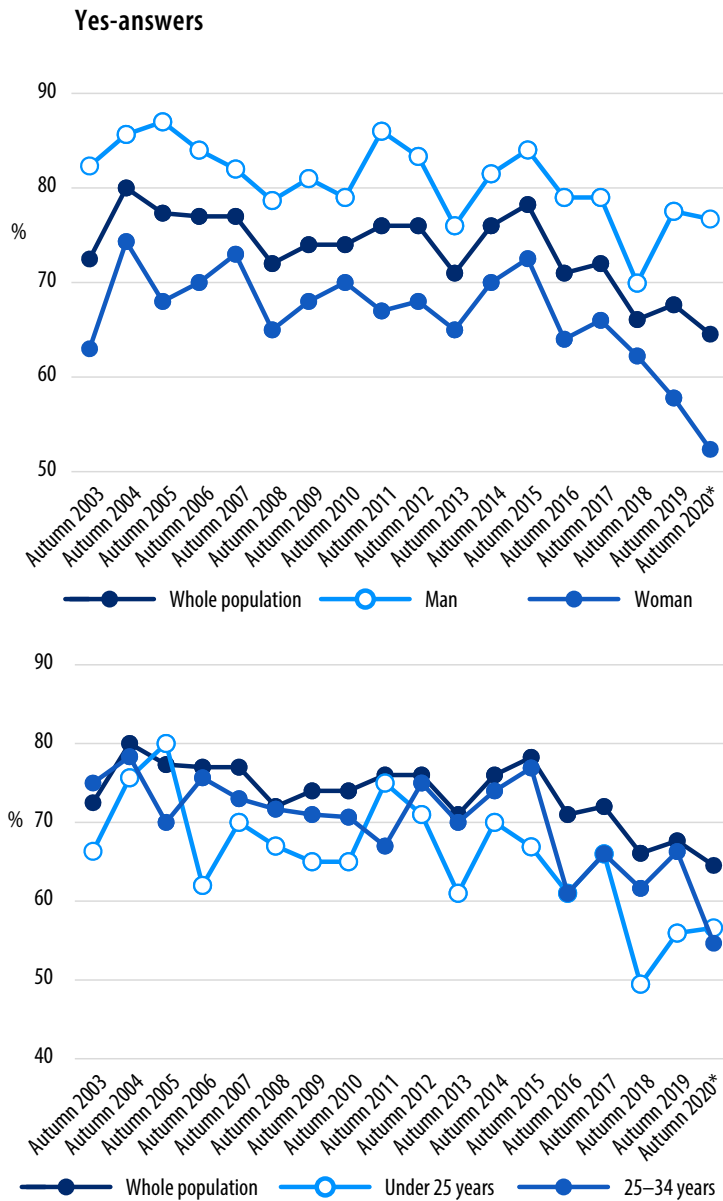
The will of women to defend the nation has declined

When asked the question: "If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain", 65 per cent (68% in 2019) answered in the affirmative, 52 per cent (58%) of women and 77 per cent (78%) of men.

Of those over 50 years, 72 per cent (74%) answer in the affirmative, as do 62 per cent (64%) of 35-49-year-olds, 57 per cent (56%) of those younger than 25 years, and 55 per cent (66%) of 25-34-year-olds.

Eighty-one per cent (76% in 2016) of Finns Party supporters answer in the affirmative, along with 80 per cent (82%) of Centre Party supporters, 79 per cent (81%) of Coalition Party supporters, 63 per cent (63%) of SDP supporters, 50 per cent (46%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 42 per cent (60%) of Green Party supporters.

Figure 28A and 28B Will to defend the country. If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Eighteen per cent (19% in 2019) of respondents answer the question in the negative, 23 per cent (24%) of women and 14 per cent (15%) of men.

Thirty-four per cent (34% in 2019) of Left Alliance supporters answer in the negative, as do 28 per cent (23%) of Green Party supporters, 19 per cent (22%) of SDP supporters, 12 per cent (10%) of Centre Party supporters, 10 per cent (17%) of Finns Party supporters, and eight per cent (15%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Seventeen per cent (13% in 2019) had no opinion, 25 per cent (19%) of women and 9 per cent (8%) of men. Nineteen per cent (14%) of 25-34-year-olds had no opinion while this was the case for 18 per cent (22%) of those younger than 25 years, and for 16 per cent (14% and 10%) of 35-49-year-olds and those over 50 years.

Of Green Party supporters, 30 per cent (16% in 2019) had no opinion, while this was the case for 18 per cent (15%) of SDP supporters, 16 per cent (19%) of Left Alliance supporters, 13 per cent (4%) of Coalition Party supporters, 9 per cent (6%) of Finns Party supporters, and 8 per cent (8%) of Centre Party supporters. (Figures 28 and 29)

Personal will to defend the nation has declined

If Finland were attacked, would you be prepared to participate in the various tasks of national defence according to your abilities and skills?

Eight out of ten (85% in 2019) of respondents answer in the affirmative; 75 per cent (82%) of women and 85 per cent (88%) of men.

Sixty-nine per cent (84% in 2019) of respondents under 25 years answer in the affirmative, along with 79 per cent (88%) of 25–34-year-olds, 83 per cent (87%) of 35–49-year olds and 82 per cent (83%) of respondents over 50 years.

ABDI has polled this question 11 times since 1995, and the share of answers in the affirmative has varied between 80 and 87 per cent.

Eleven per cent (11% in 2019) of respondents answer in the negative, 13 per cent (13%) of women and 8 per cent (10%) of men.

Nine per cent (4% in 2019) had no opinion, 12 per cent (5%) of women and eight per cent (2%) of men. Eighteen per cent (6%) of respondents under 25 years, 9 per cent (5%) of 35–49-year-olds, eight per cent (2%) of over 50-year-olds and seven per cent (5%) of 25–34-year-olds had no opinion. (Figures 30 and 31)

Defence cooperation with the Nordic countries and the EU and Finland's membership in the EU are believed to be key elements in improving Finland's security

The question lists eight different factors that the respondents assess, based on whether they believe that they improve or weaken Finland's security.

Compared to last year, the changes are minor ones. Finland's membership in the EU came third last year and comes now second and Finland's participation in developing defence cooperation in the EU came second last year and comes now third.

Factors that are believed to improve security:

- Finland's participation in Nordic defence cooperation, increases security, 78 per cent (80% in 2019)
- Finland's membership in the EU, increases security, 64 per cent (65%)
- Finland's participation in developing the EU defence cooperation, increases security, 62 per cent (69%)
- Finland's increasing international economic interaction, increases security, 53 per cent (51%)
- Finland's participation in international crisis management duties, increases security, 53 per cent (50%)
- Finland's military non-alignment, increases security, 45 per cent (45%)
- Finland's possible membership in NATO, 27 per cent (27%)
- Increasing share of foreign ownership in the Finnish economy, increases security, 5 per cent (7%).

(Figures 32 to 35)

Various infectious diseases and epidemics cause most concern

Two factors were added this year: various infectious diseases and epidemics, and the development in Belarus.

How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future? Two of the 19 factors were new. Various infectious diseases and epidemics cause now most concern; this was included for the first time. Development in Russia, development in the European Union, Finland's employment situation and social inequality in Finland cause more concern than last year.

Results by factors that pose much or some concern:

- Various infectious diseases, epidemics, 81 per cent, new item
 - The world's refugee situation, 78 per cent (82% in 2019)
 - International terrorism, 77 per cent (81%)
 - International crime, 76 per cent (75%)
 - Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, 75 per cent (75%)
 - Climate change, 73 per cent (75%)
 - Political extreme movements, 73 per cent (75%)
 - Cyber threats or threats against information networks, 73 per cent (71%)
 - Finland's employment situation, 70 per cent (64%)
 - Social inequality in Finland, 69 per cent (65%)
 - Development in Russia, 67 per cent (59%)
 - Racism, 65 per cent (61%)
 - Development in the United States, 64 per cent (62%)
 - Security situation in the Baltic Sea area, 64 per cent (63%)
 - Dissolution of arms control treaties, 62 per cent (69%)
 - Situation in the Middle East, 60 per cent (71%)
 - Development in Belarus, 55 per cent, new item
 - State-led disinformation campaign against Finland, 52 per cent (49%)
 - Development in the European Union, 51 per cent (42%)
- (Figures 36 to 41)

Preparedness for various threats is felt to have declined

In your opinion, how well has Finland prepared for the following security threats? This question has been included since 2007 and it was asked here for the tenth time. Preparedness to deal with infectious diseases and epidemics was assessed as the most successful area, in this survey it comes third. Compared to last year, preparedness for all threats is felt to have declined.

Very good or rather good preparedness listed by results:

- Armed attack, 76 per cent (83% in 2019)
- Major accidents, 76 per cent (86%)
- Various infectious diseases, epidemics, 75 per cent (88%)
- Various environmental threats (floods, oil disasters, transport of dangerous substances), 72 per cent (81%)
- Availability of energy, 69 per cent (71%)
- Climate change, 57 per cent (60%)
- Terrorism, 53 per cent (62%)
- Cyber threats or threats against information networks, 52 per cent (57%)
- International crime, 47 per cent (58%)
- Political pressure from abroad, 46 per cent (57%)
- Financial crisis, 42 per cent (42%)
- Financial pressure from abroad, 37 per cent (49%)

(Figures 42 to 45)

Sense of insecurity has declined from last year

Nearly half of respondents or 47 per cent (53% in 2019) think that Finland and Finns will be living in a more insecure world over the next five years when compared to today. Forty-five percent of women (57% in 2019) and 49% of men (50%) feel this way. Fifty-two per cent (62% in 2019) of 35-49-year-olds feel less secure about the future, as do 50% (50%) of over 50-year-olds, 41% of under 25-year-olds (44%) and 36% (58%) of 25-34-year-olds.

Over one-third, or 37% (30% in 2019) see no difference to the present situation. This view is held by 39% (29%) of women and 36% (32%) of men. Forty-one per cent (23%) of 25-to-34-year-olds think this way, as do 39 per cent (26%) of 35-to-49-year olds, 38 per cent (33%) of over 50-year-olds, and 30 per cent (36%) of respondents under 25 years.

Twelve percent (14% in 2019) of respondents feel that Finland and Finns are living in a more secure world, eleven per cent (13%) of women and twelve per cent (16%) of men. This view is shared by 20 per cent (18%) of respondents under 25 years, 19 per cent (11%) of 25–34-year-olds, nine per cent (17%) of over 50-year-olds and seven per cent (10%) of 35-49-year-olds

Four per cent (2% in 2019) of respondents have no opinion on this, four per cent (2%) of women and three per cent (3%) of men. (Figures 46 and 47)

Finland is seen as successful in curbing the coronavirus

This year's survey included a new question: How would you assess Finland's success in curbing the coronavirus epidemic so far?

One-fifth or 21 per cent think that Finland has succeeded very well in curbing the coronavirus so far, 23% of women and 19% of men.

Fifty-five percent of respondents are of the opinion that Finland has succeeded quite well, 58% of women and 52% of men.

Sixteen per cent think that Finland has been neither successful nor unsuccessful; 13% of women and 19% of men.

Six per cent are of the opinion that Finland has been fairly unsuccessful, five per cent of women and seven per cent of men.

Two per cent think that Finland has done very poorly in curbing the coronavirus, one per cent of women and three per cent of men. (Figure 48)

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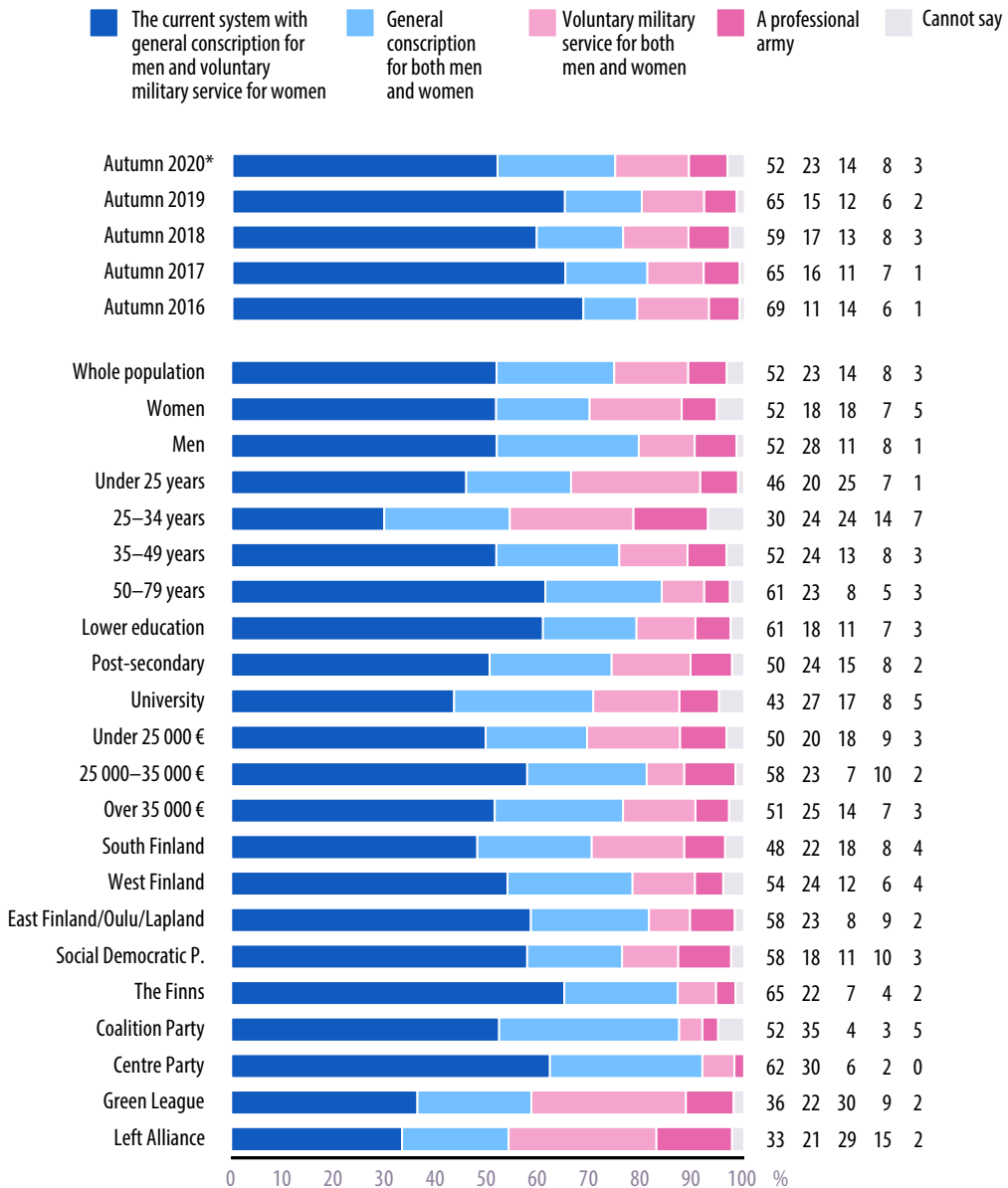
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Appendix

Figure 1. Finland's defence system. "In your view, should Finland's defence system be based on..."



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 2. General conscription. "Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?"

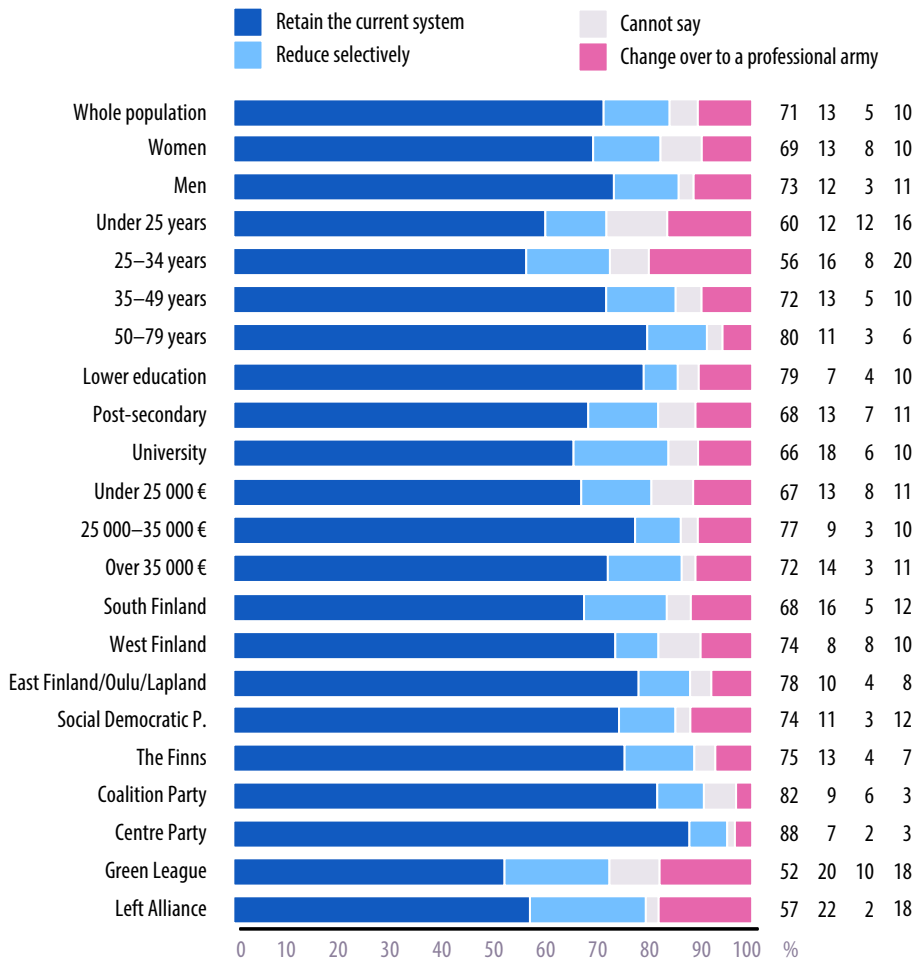
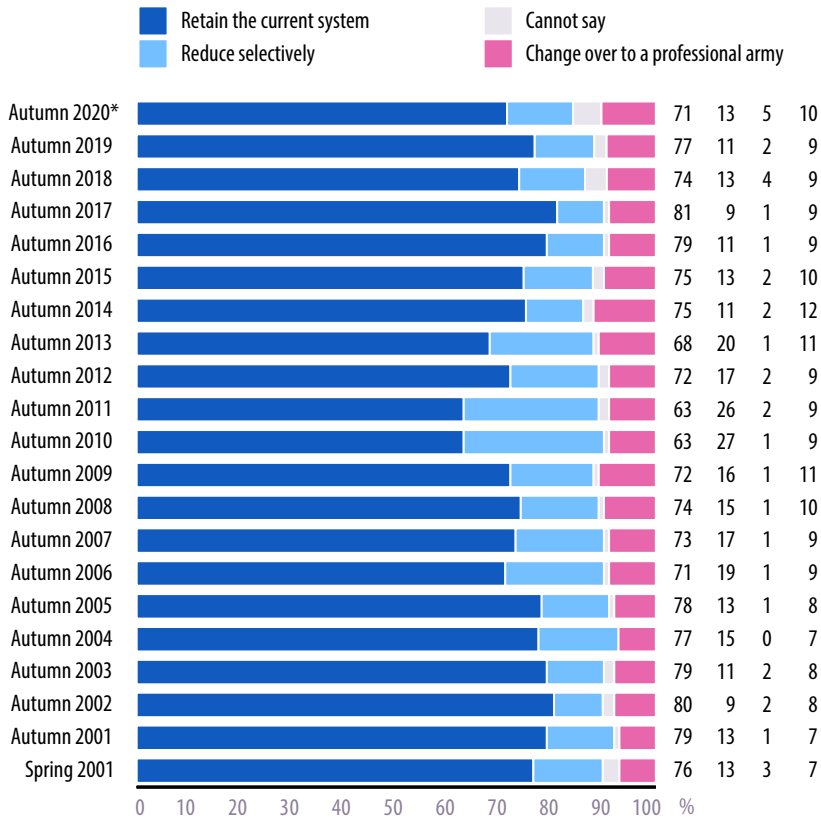


Figure 3. General conscription. "Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 4. Extending the call-up system to women. "In your opinion, should the current call-up system be extended also to women?"

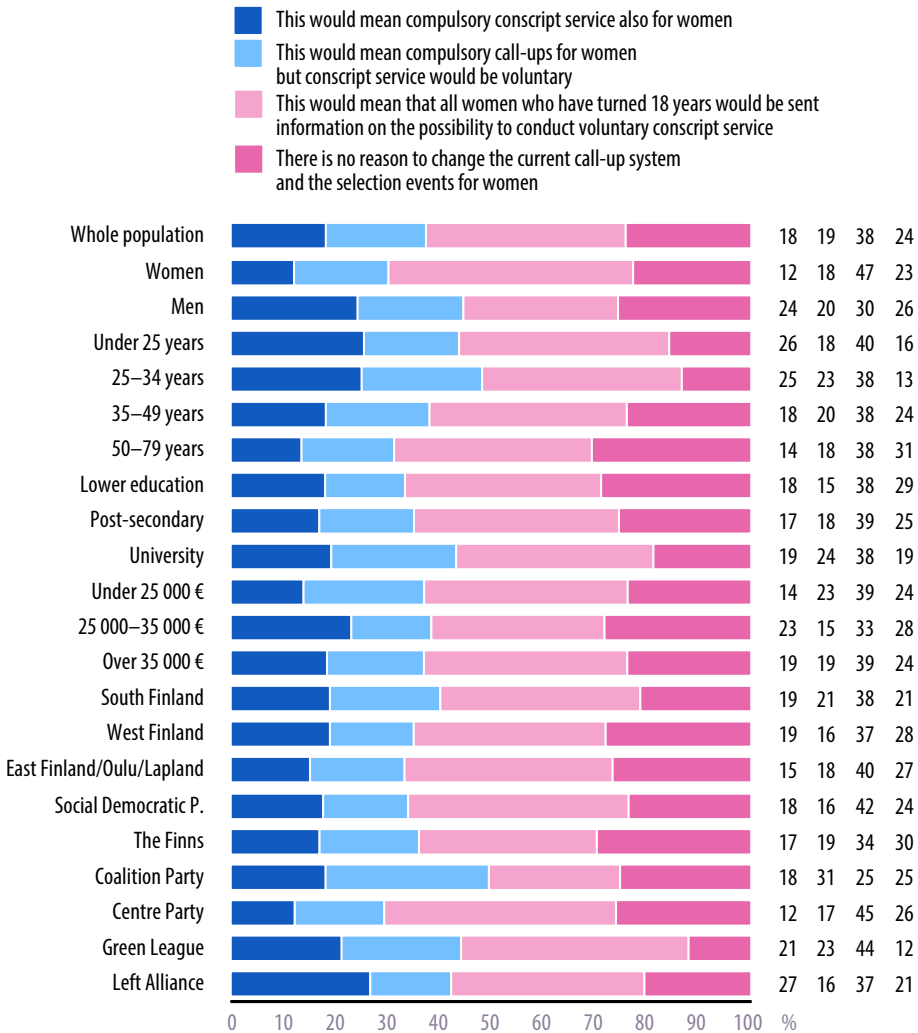
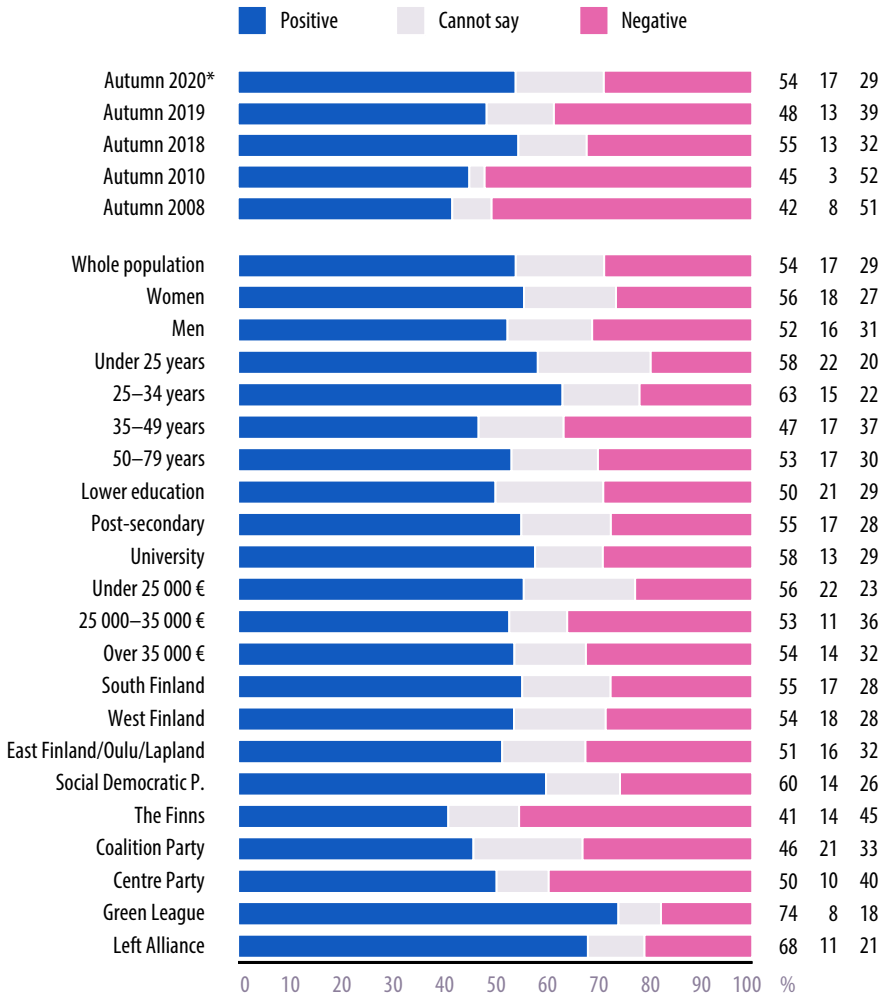


Figure 5. General civic service. "Finland is instituting a general civic service for both men and women. The civic service could be completed as military or non-military service".



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 6. The conduct of Finnish foreign policy. "In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finnish foreign policy been conducted in recent years?"

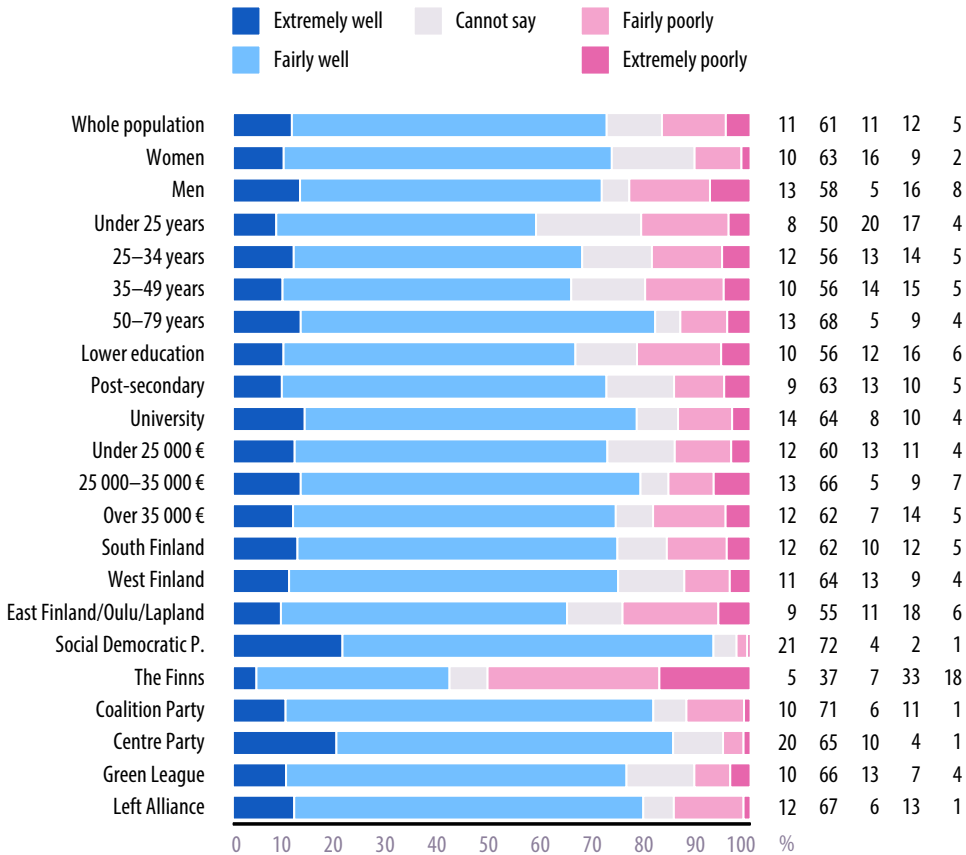
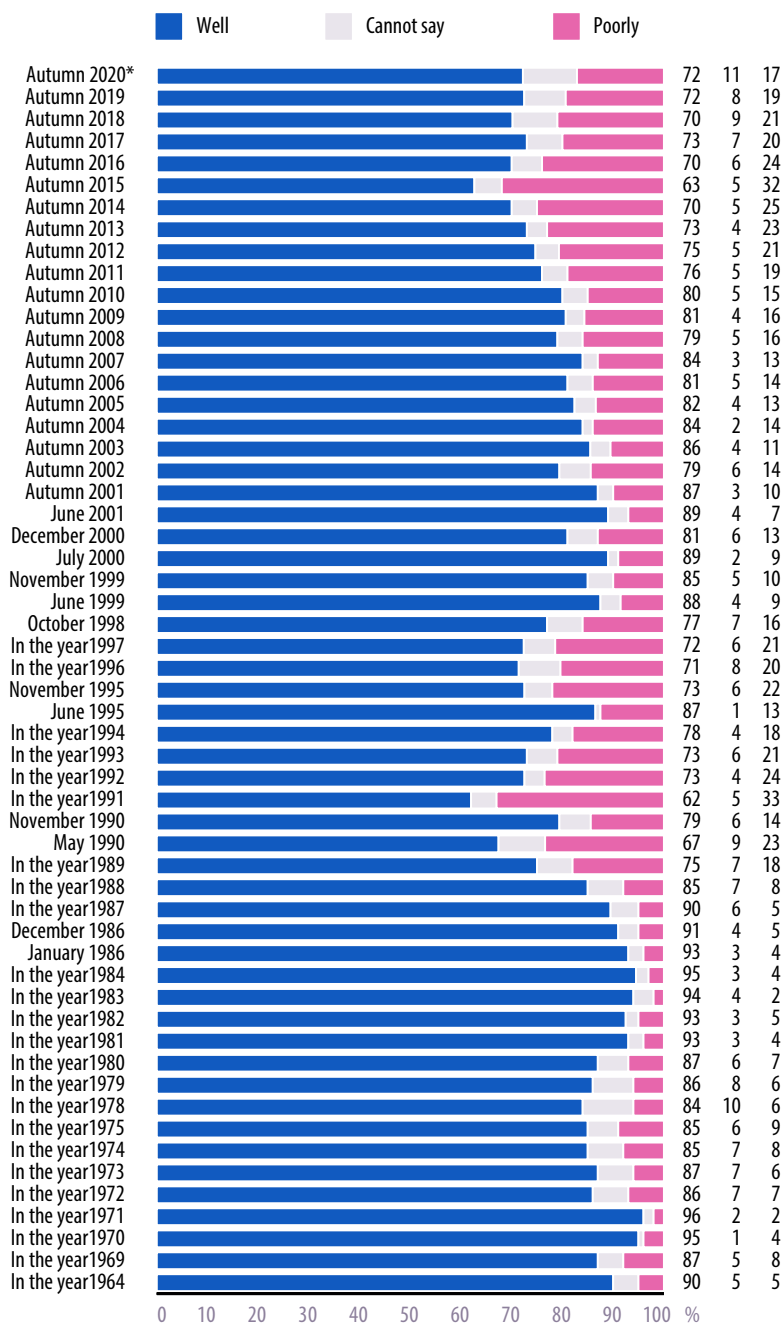


Figure 7. The conduct of Finnish foreign policy. "In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finnish foreign policy been conducted in recent years?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 8. Military alignment or non-alignment. "In your opinion, should Finland remain militarily non-aligned or should Finland aim to ally itself militarily?"

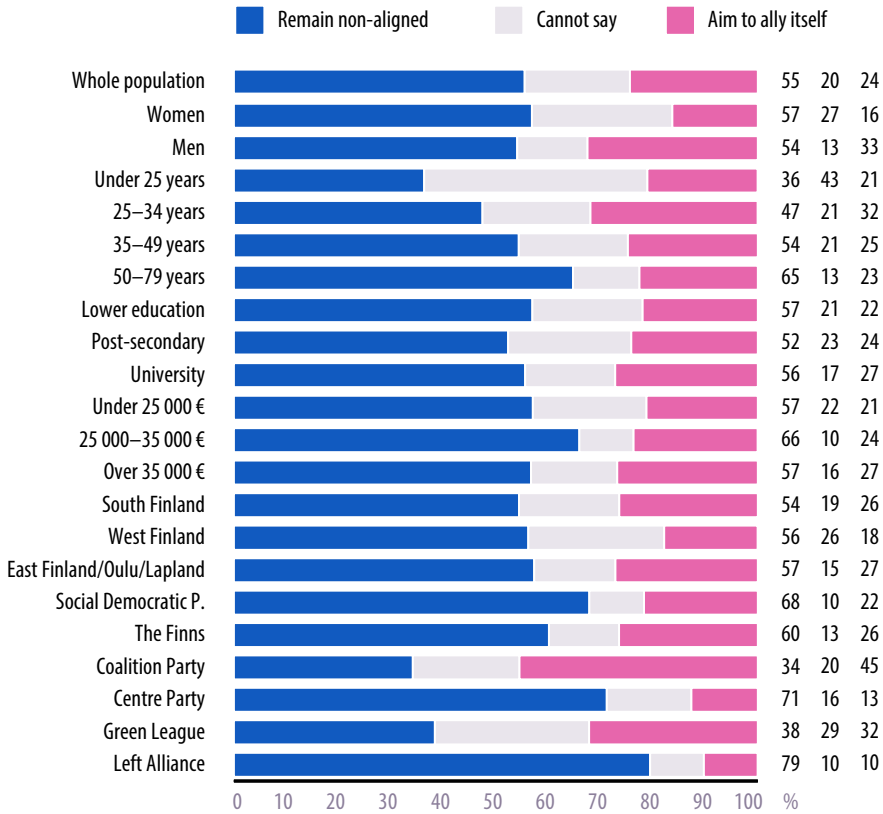
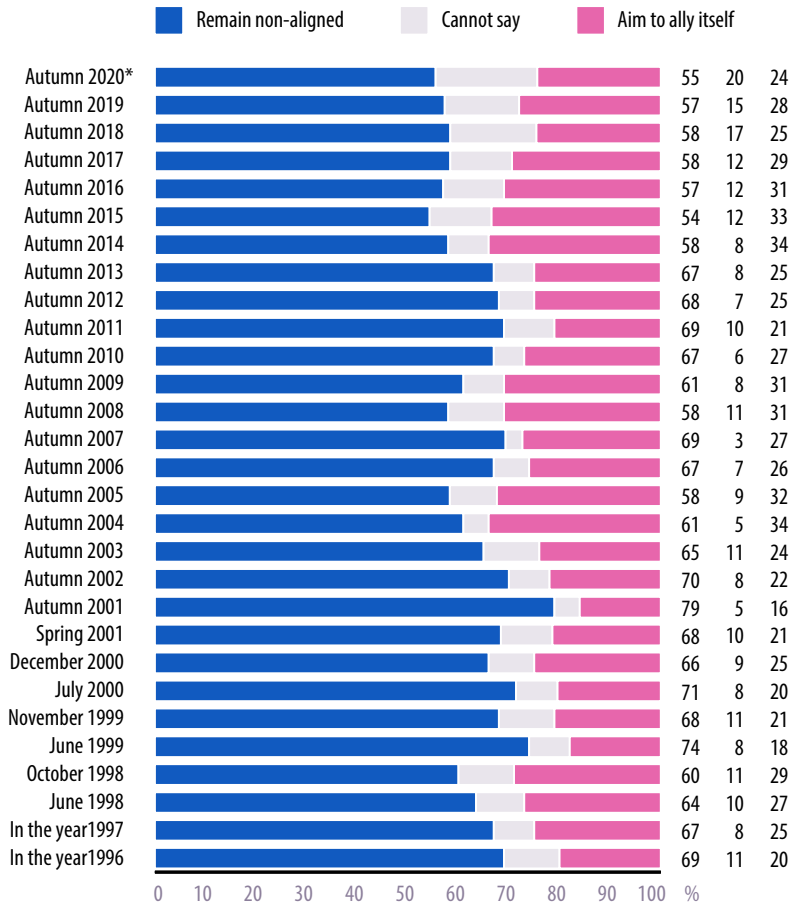


Figure 9. Military alignment or non-alignment. "In your opinion, should Finland remain militarily non-aligned or should Finland aim to ally itself militarily?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

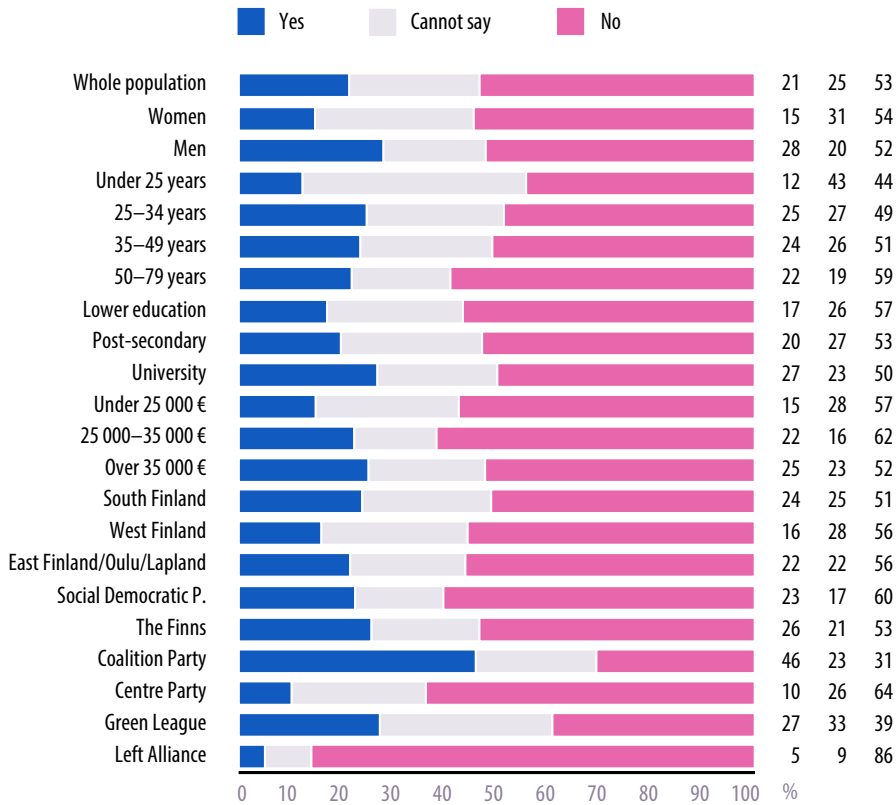
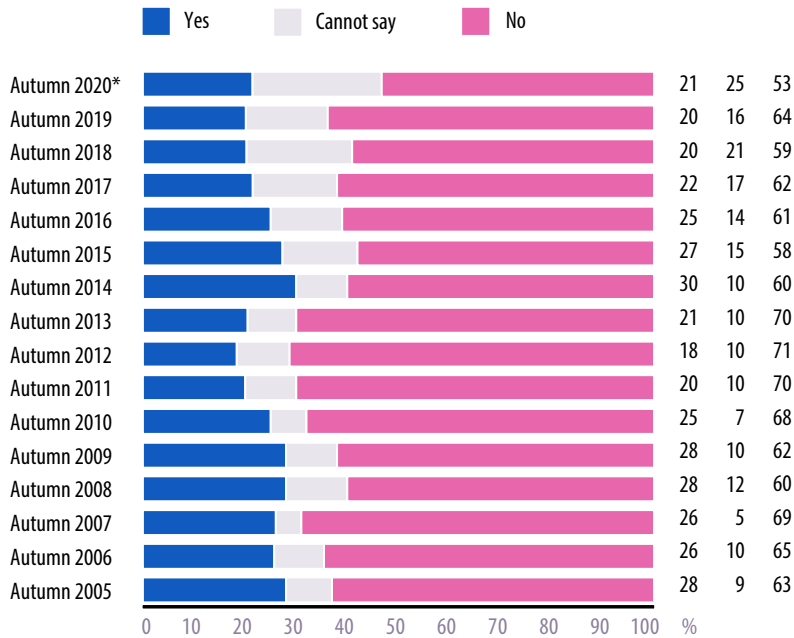
Figure 10. Nato membership. "In your opinion, should Finland seek membership in Nato?"

Figure 11. Nato membership. "In your opinion, should Finland seek membership in Nato?"

*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 12. The impact of various factors on Finland's security. "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"

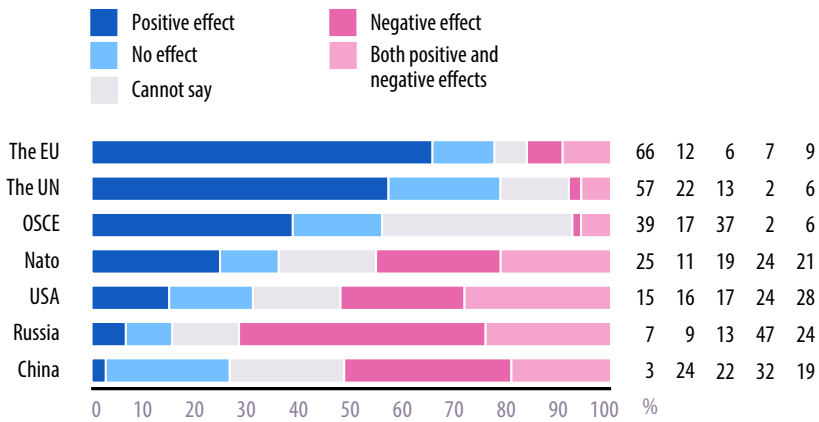
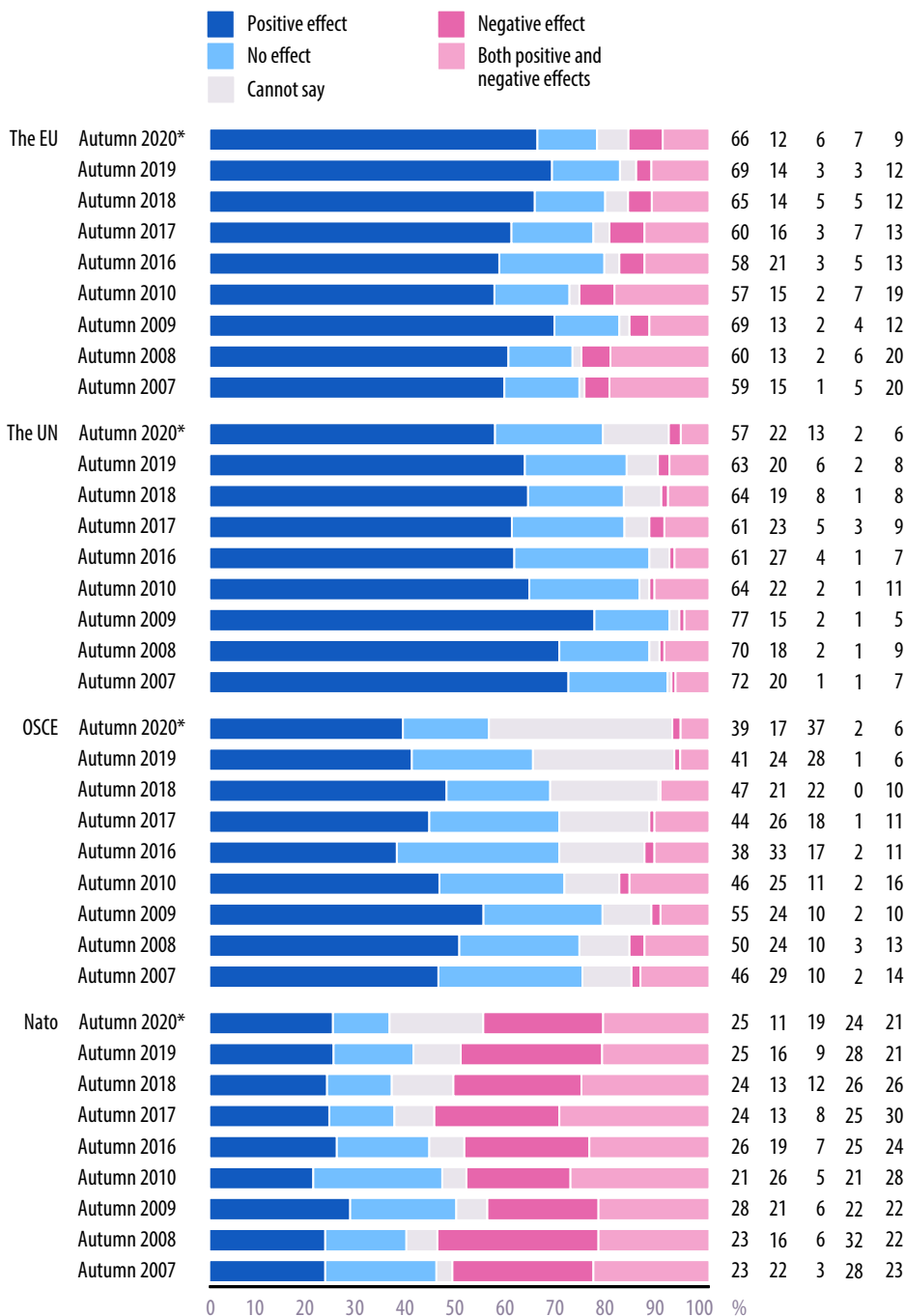
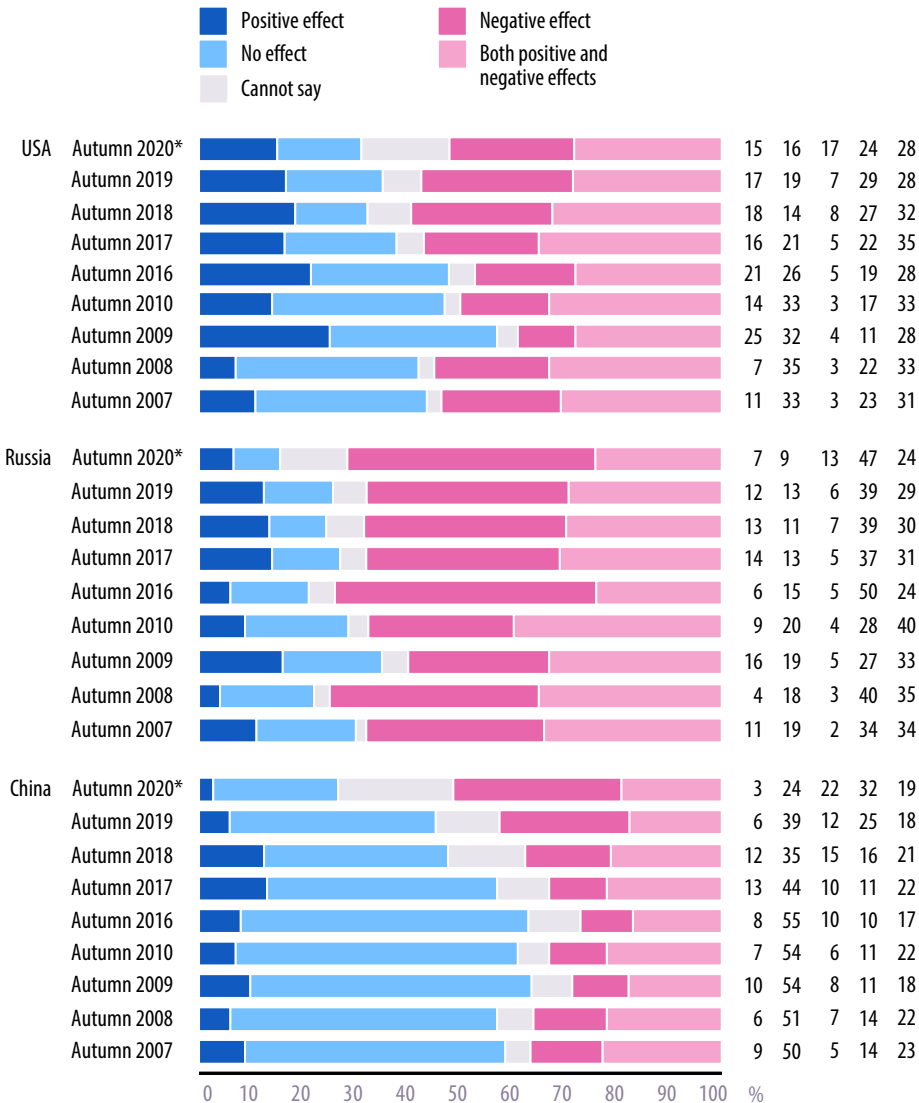


Figure 13. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (I). "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 14. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (II). "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 15. Confidence in the future of the European Union. "What kind of confidence do you have in the future of the European Union? In the last two years, has your confidence been strengthened, weakened or has it remained the same?"

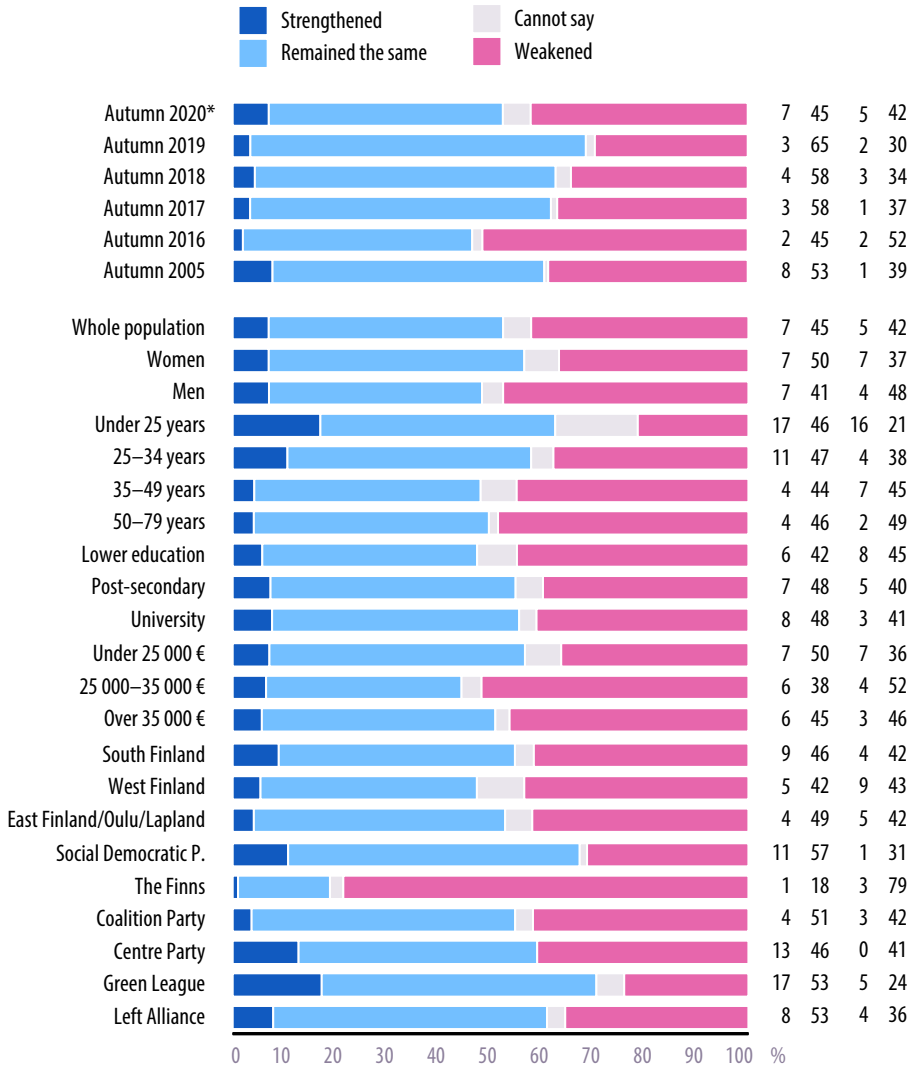


Figure 16. The military situation in Finland's near environs. "What is your estimate of the military situation in Finland's near environs during the next decade?"

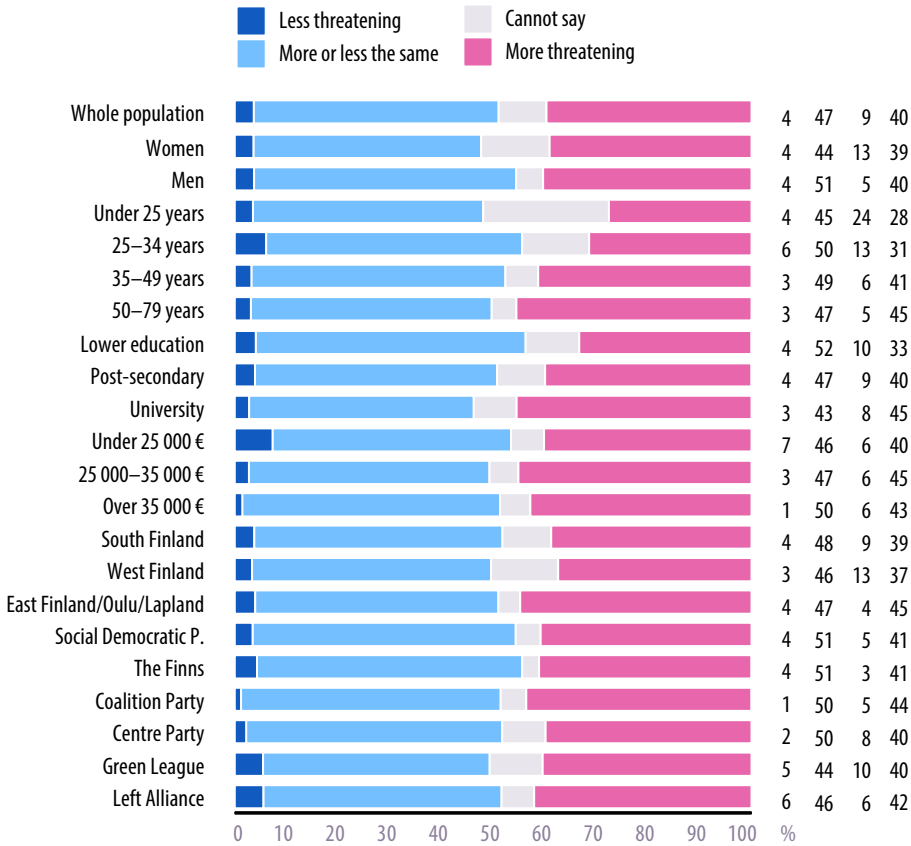
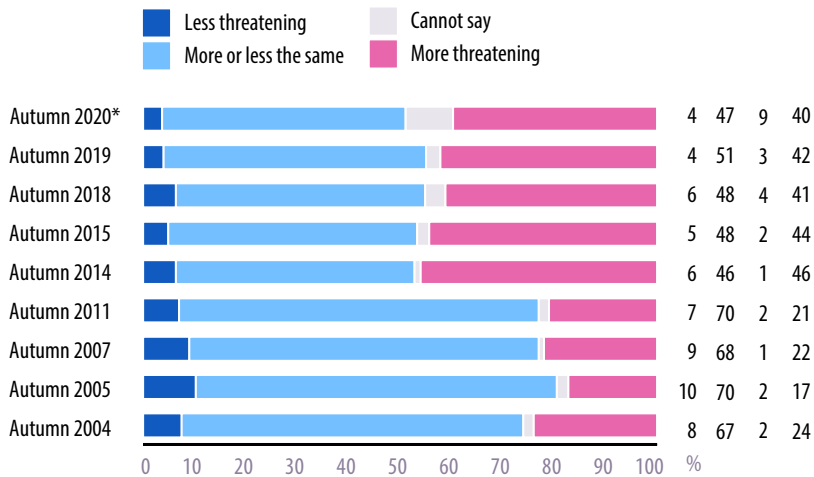


Figure 17. The military situation in Finland's near environs. "What is your estimate of the military situation in Finland's near environs during the next decade?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 18. The conduct of defence policy in Finland. "In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finland's defence policy been conducted in recent years?"

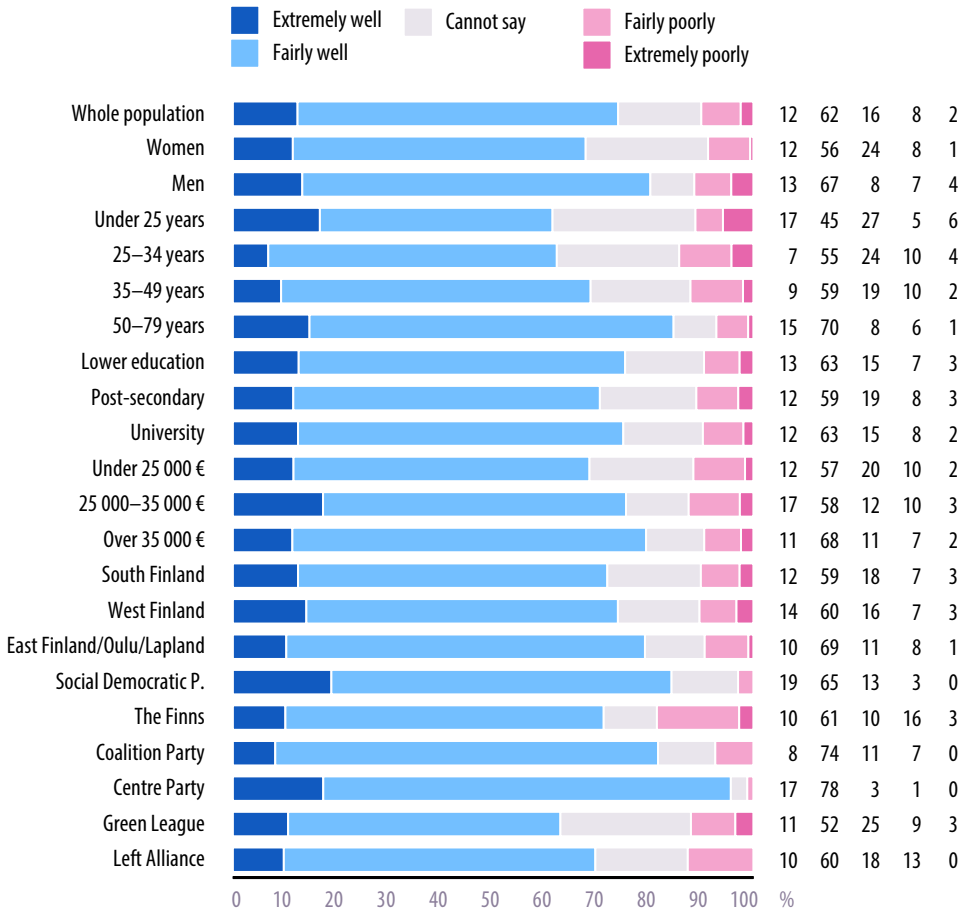
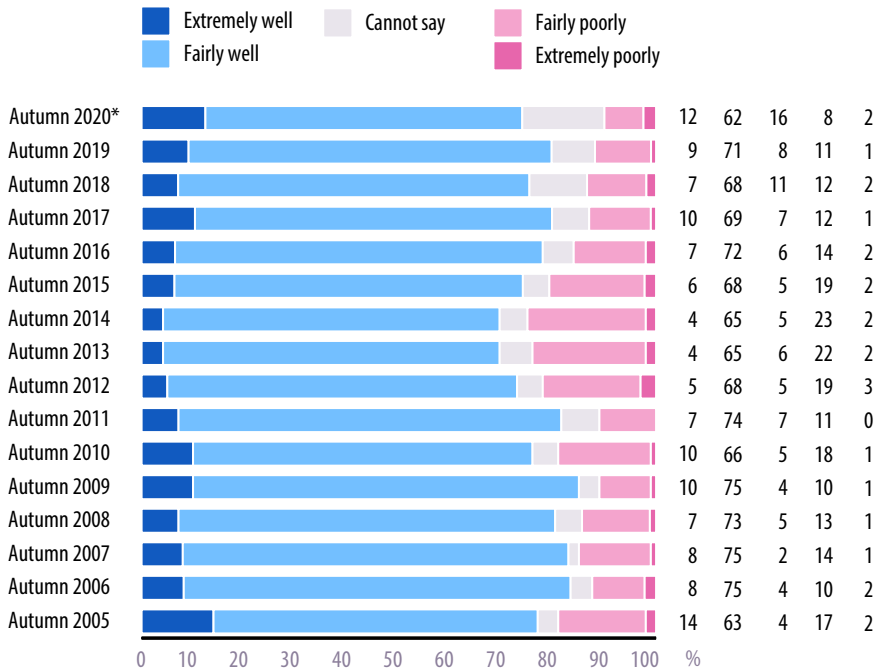
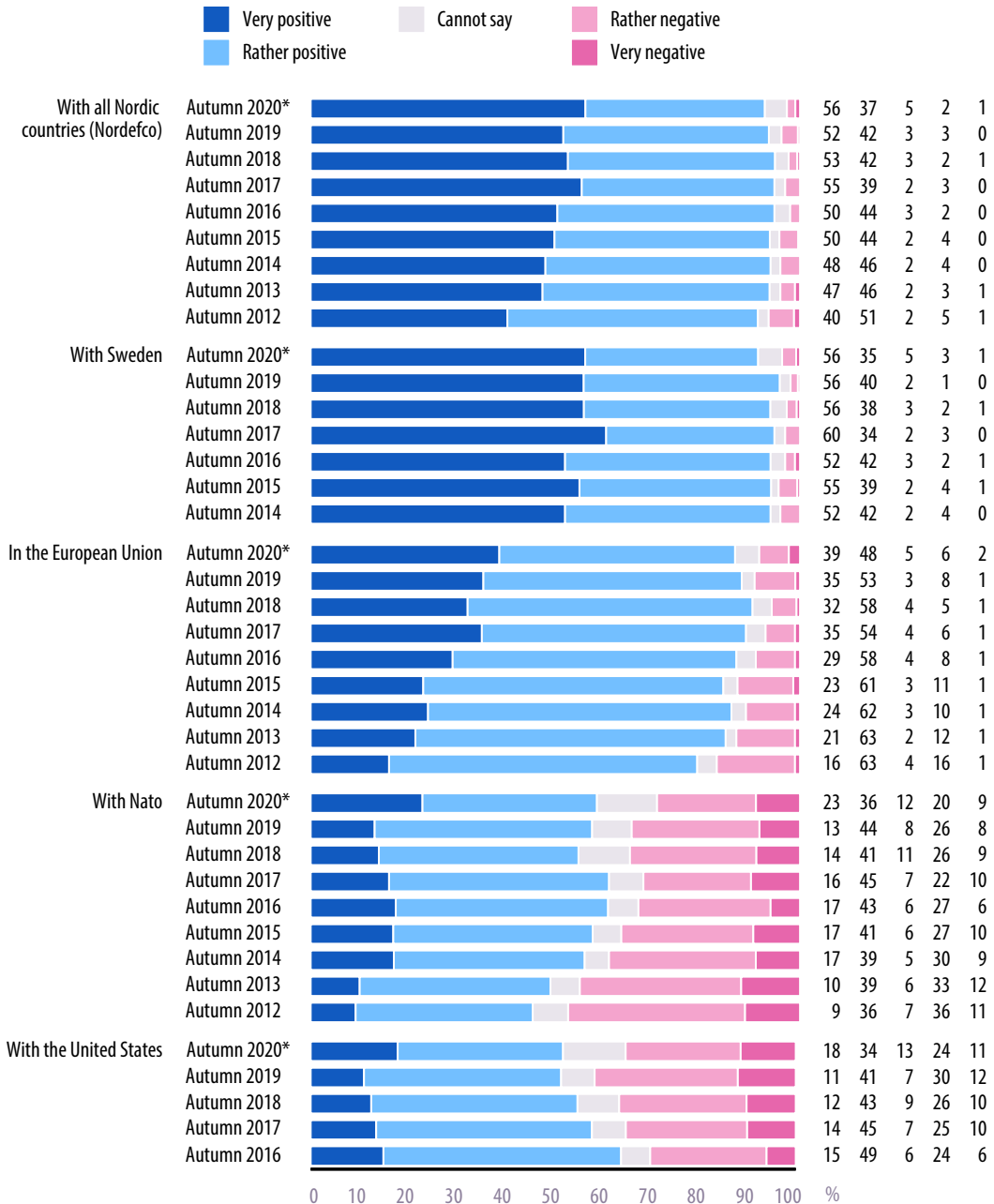


Figure 19. The conduct of defence policy in Finland. "In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finland's defence policy been conducted in recent years?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 20. Military cooperation. "Finland conducts military cooperation with Sweden, other Nordic countries, Nato and the European Union. What is your view on cooperation?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 21. Military cooperation with all Nordic countries (Nordefco). "Finland conducts military cooperation with all Nordic countries. What is your view on cooperation?"

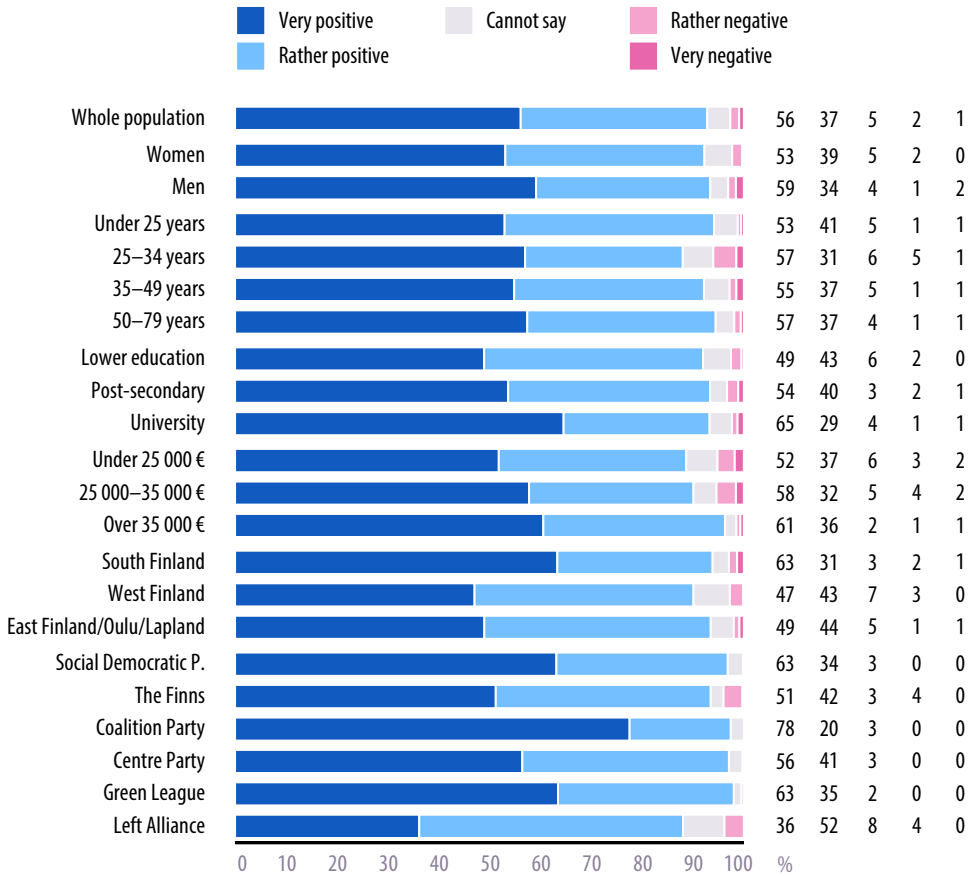


Figure 22. Military cooperation with Sweden. "Finland conducts military cooperation with Sweden. What is your view on cooperation?"

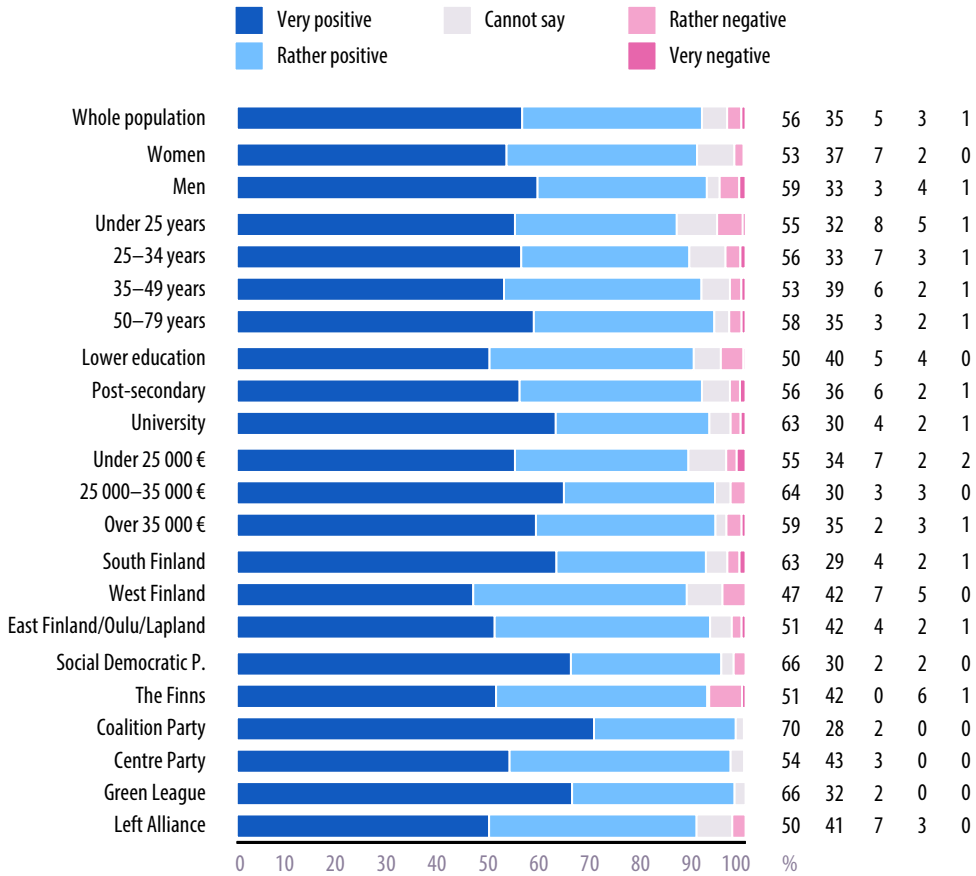


Figure 23. Military cooperation in the European Union. "Finland conducts military cooperation with the European union. What is your view on cooperation?"

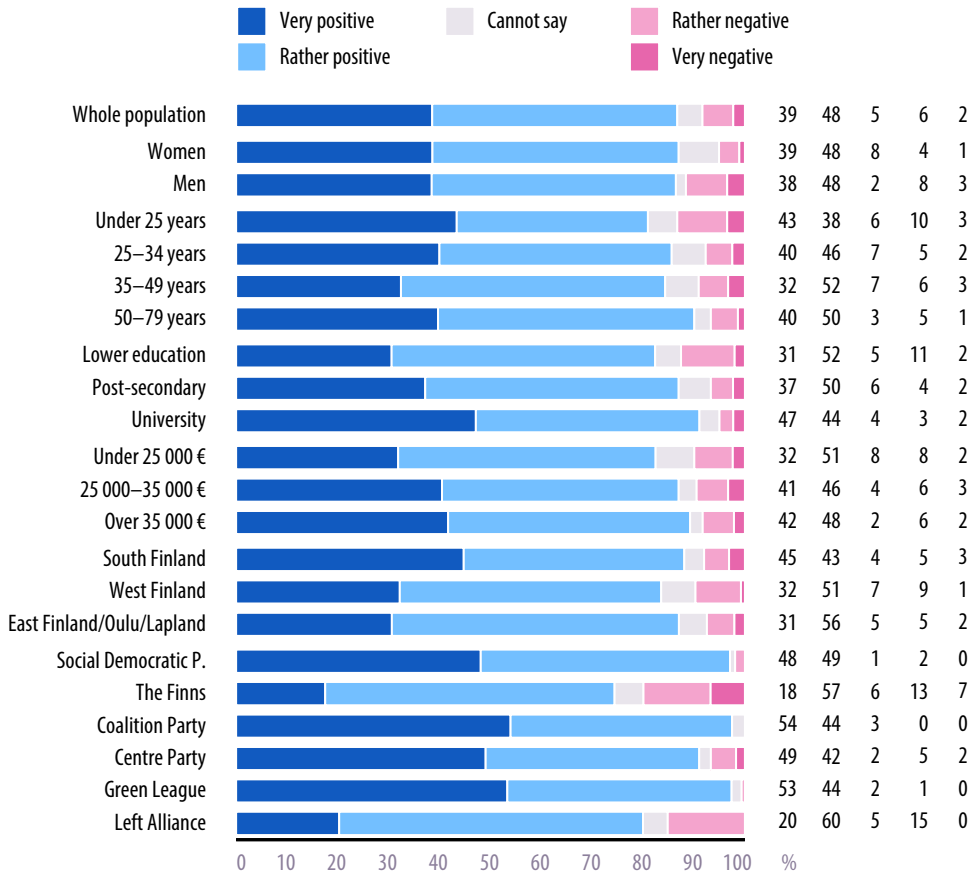


Figure 24. Military cooperation with Nato. "Finland conducts military cooperation with Nato. What is your view on cooperation?"

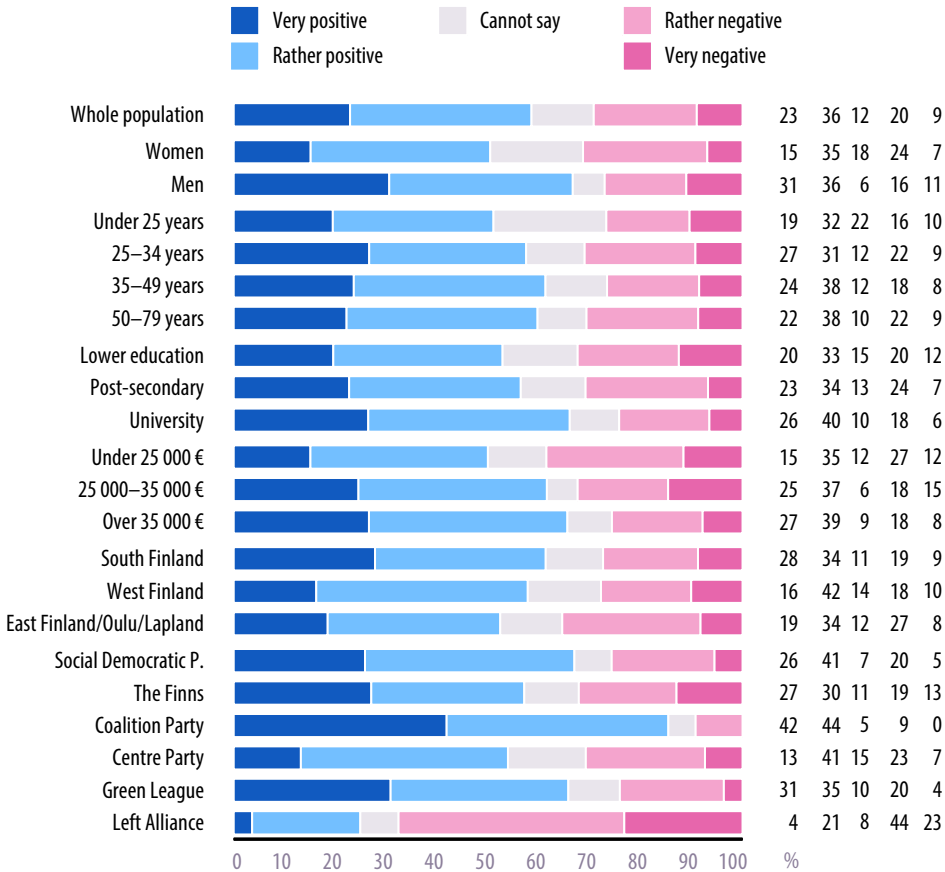


Figure 25. Military cooperation with the United States. "Finland conducts military cooperation with the United States. What is your view on cooperation?"

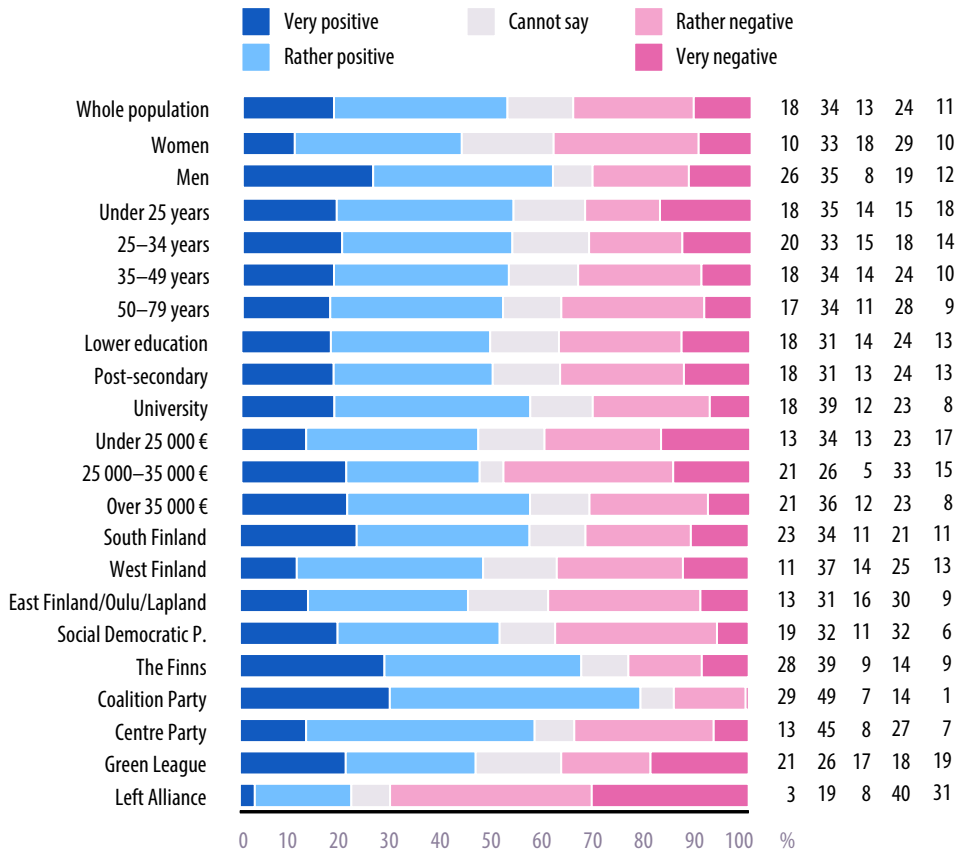


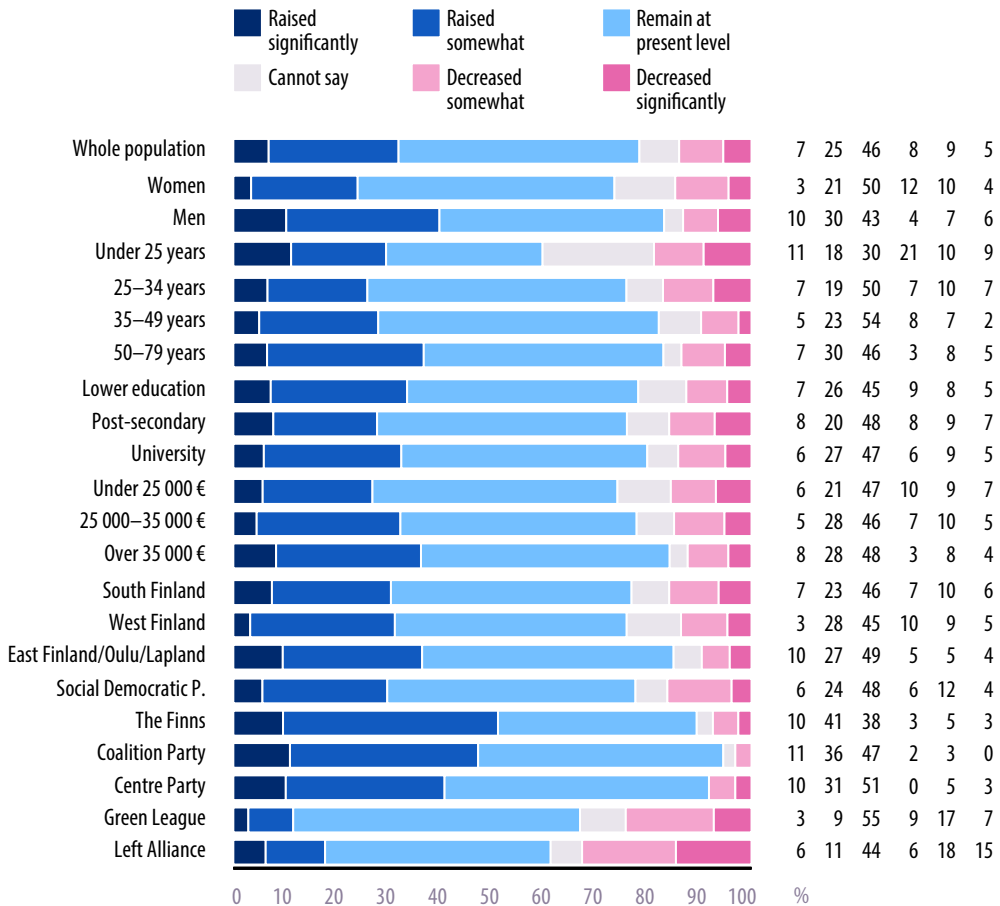
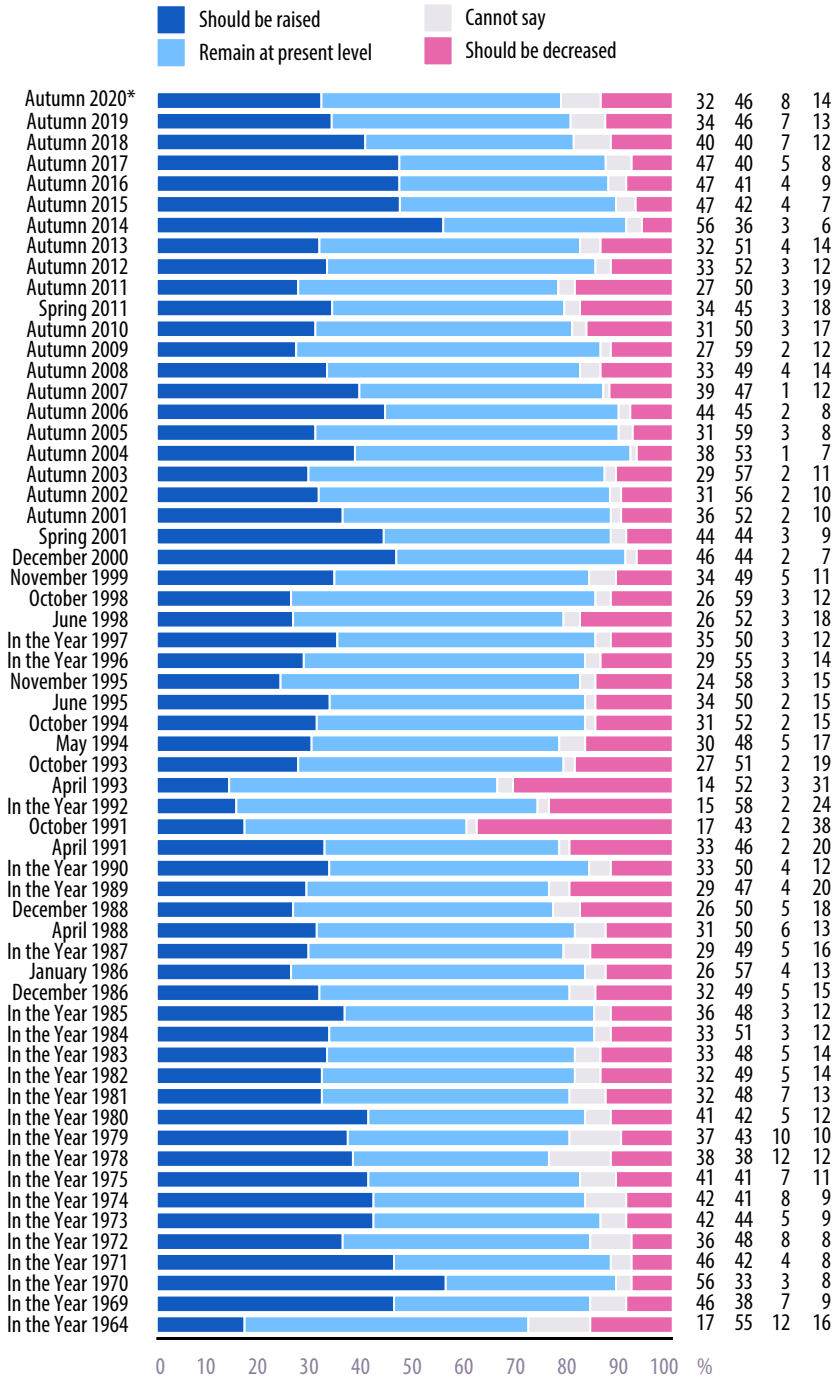
Figure 26. Defence appropriations. "What is your opinion on funds allocated to the Defence Forces?"

Figure 27. Defence appropriations. "What is your opinion on funds allocated to the Defence Forces?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 28. The will to defend the nation. "If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?"

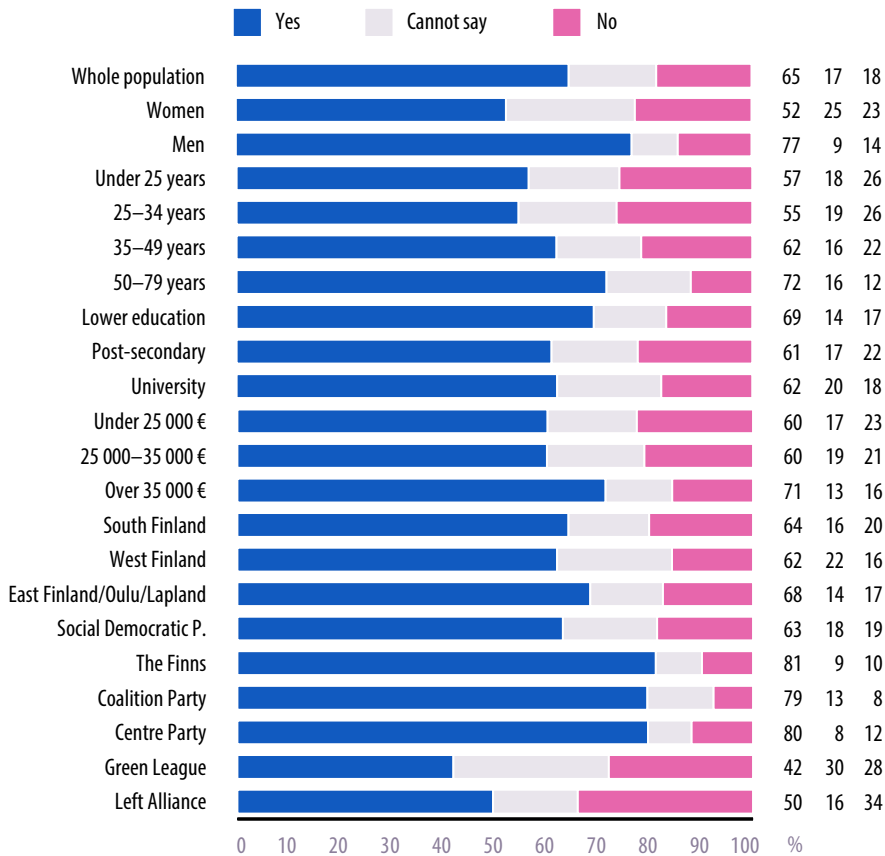
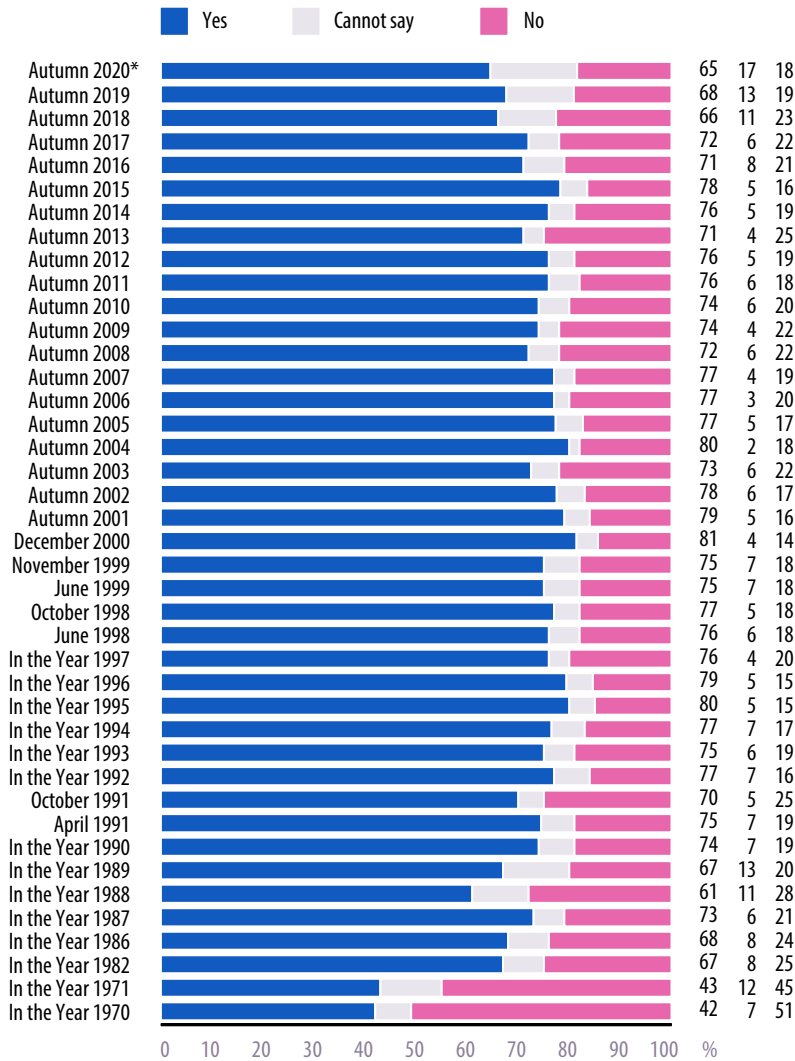


Figure 29. The will to defend the nation. "If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 30. The will to defend the country (personal level). "If Finland is attacked, would you personally be ready to take part in national defence tasks according to your competences and skills?"

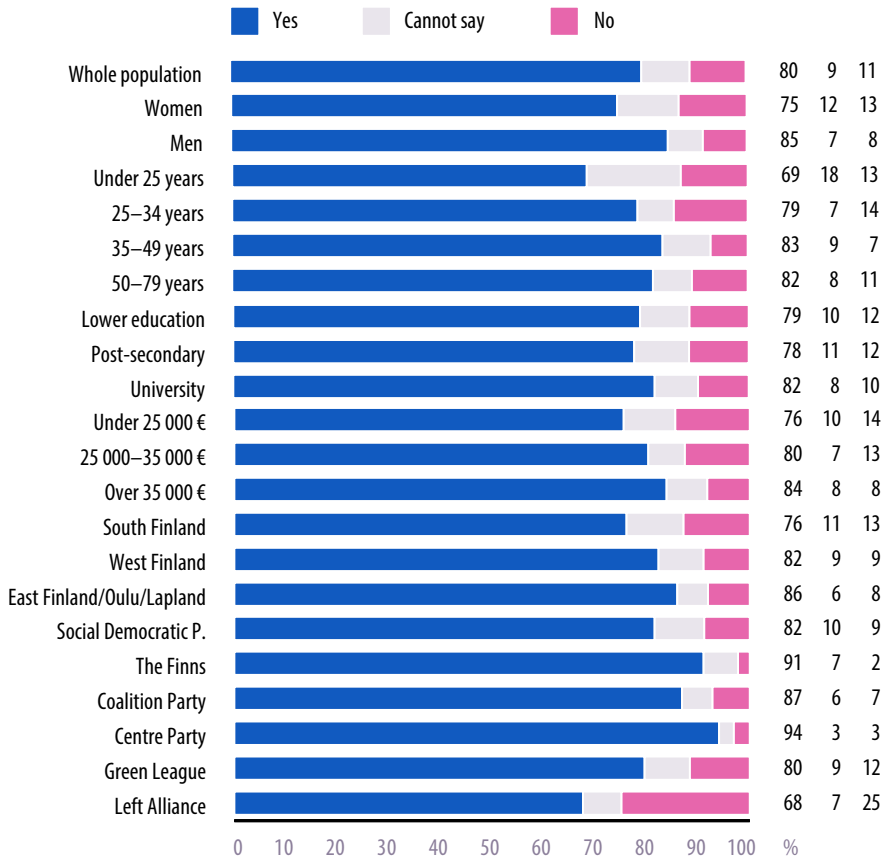
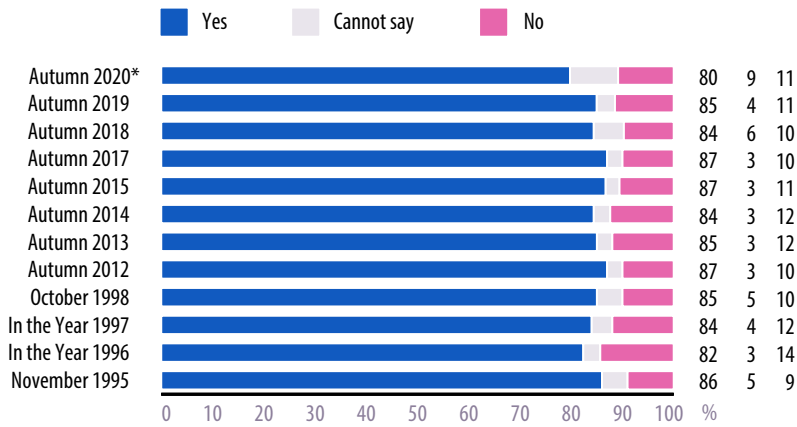


Figure 31. The will to defend the country (personal level). "If Finland is attacked, would you personally be ready to take part in national defence tasks according to your competences and skills?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 32. Factors affecting security. "How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?"

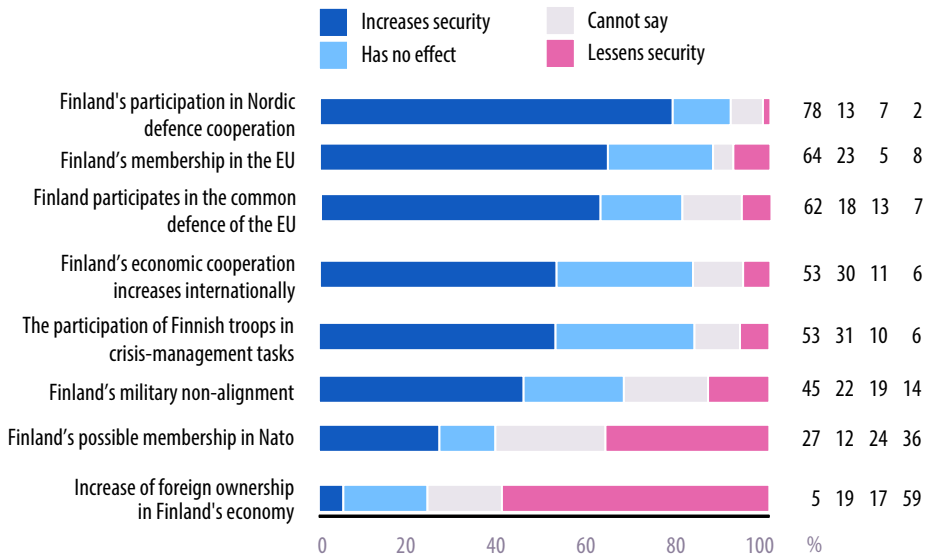
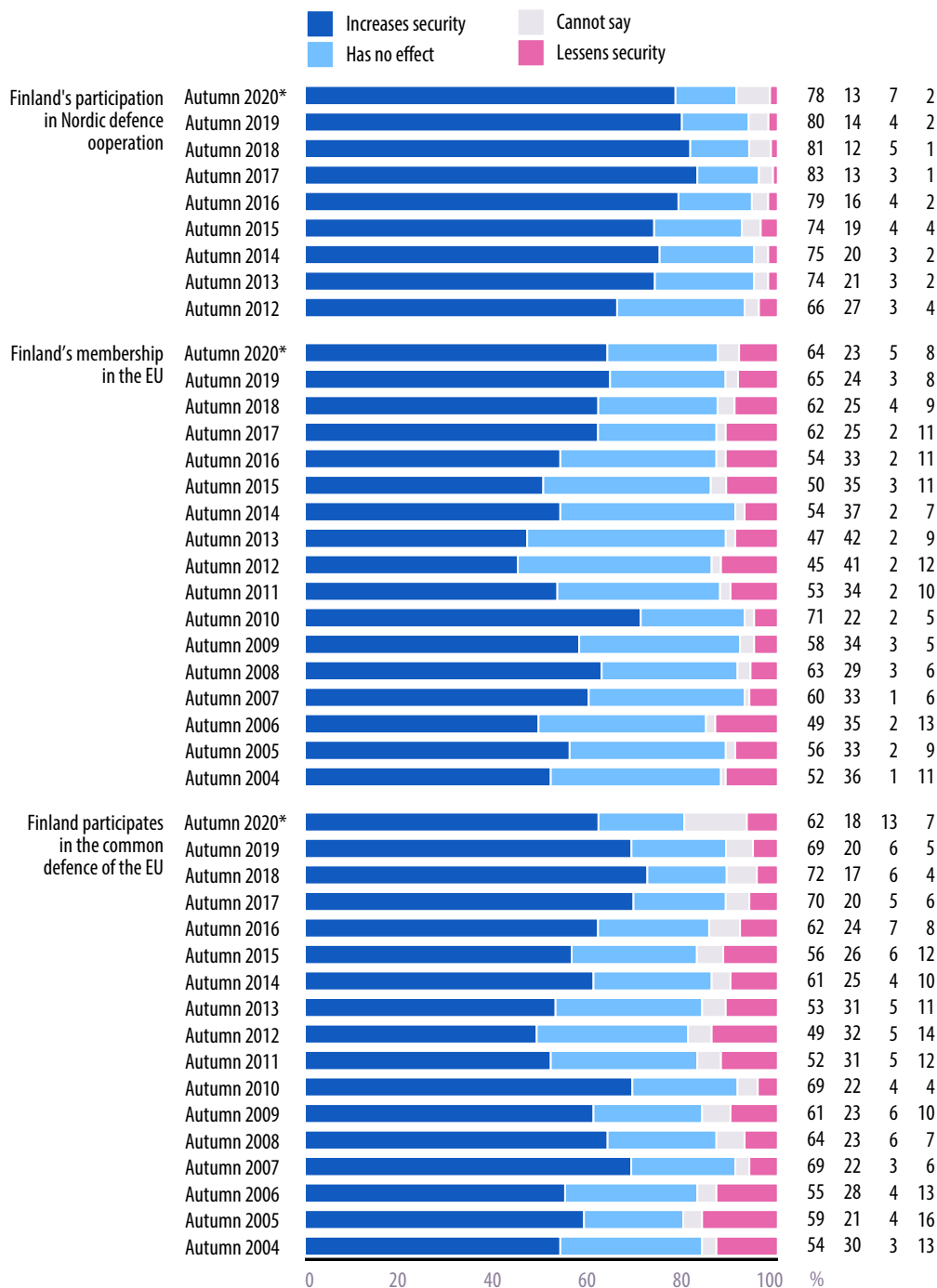
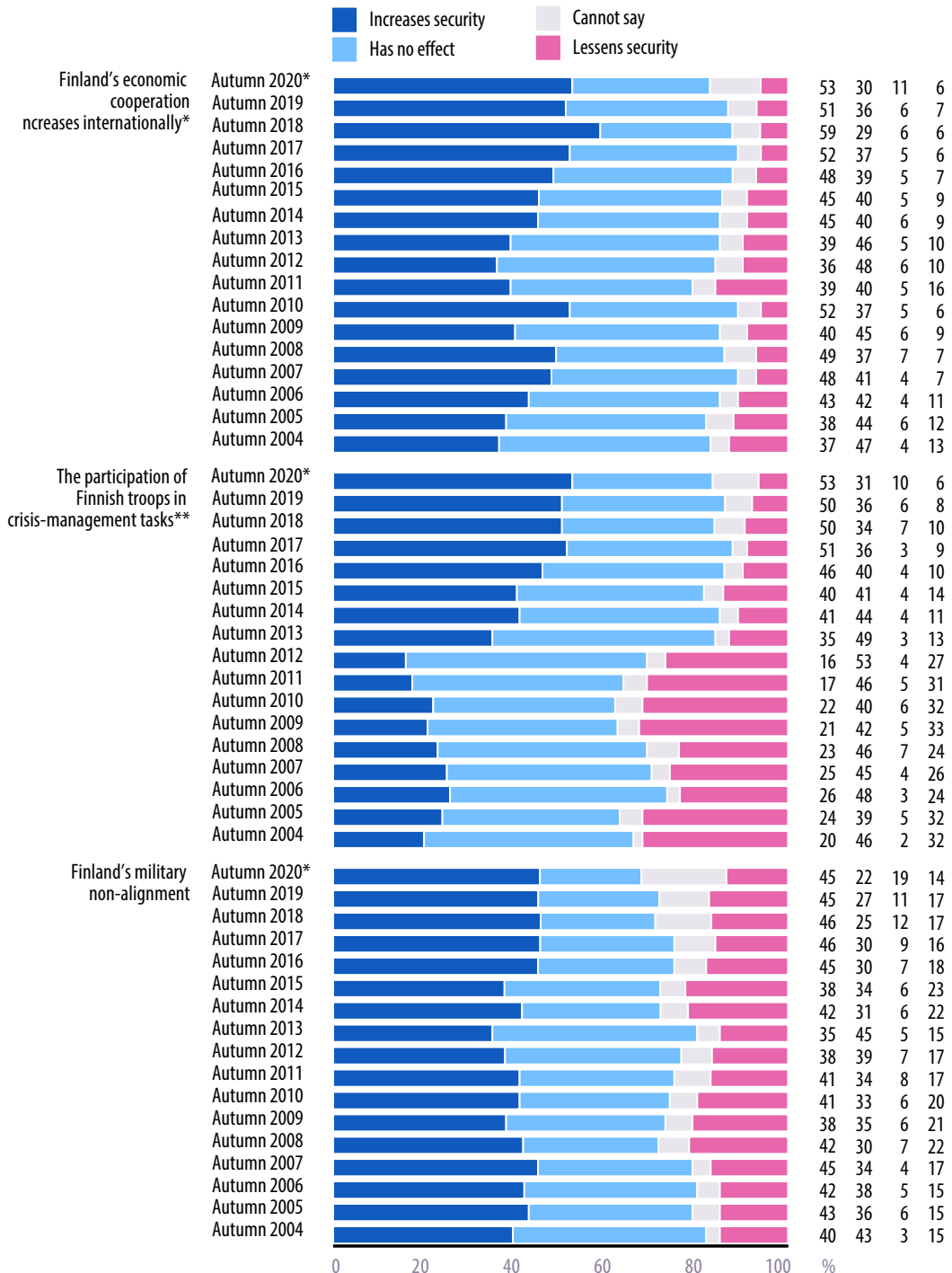


Figure 33. Factors affecting security (I). "How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?"



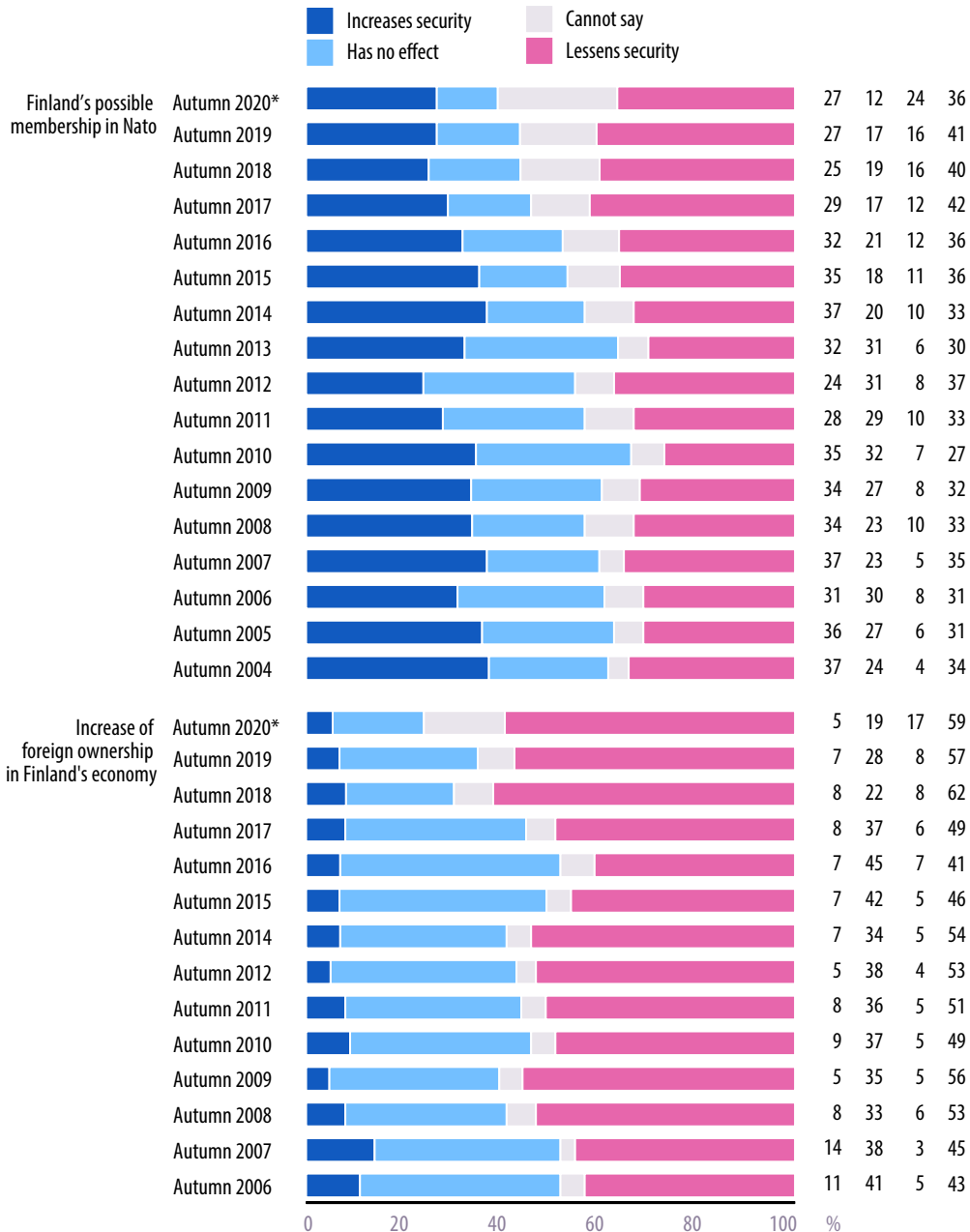
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 34. Factors affecting security (II). "How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents) **) v. 2004–2012 The participation of Finnish troops in crisis-management tasks in war zones

Figure 35. Factors affecting security (III). "How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?"*)



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 36. Factors causing concern among the citizens. "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"

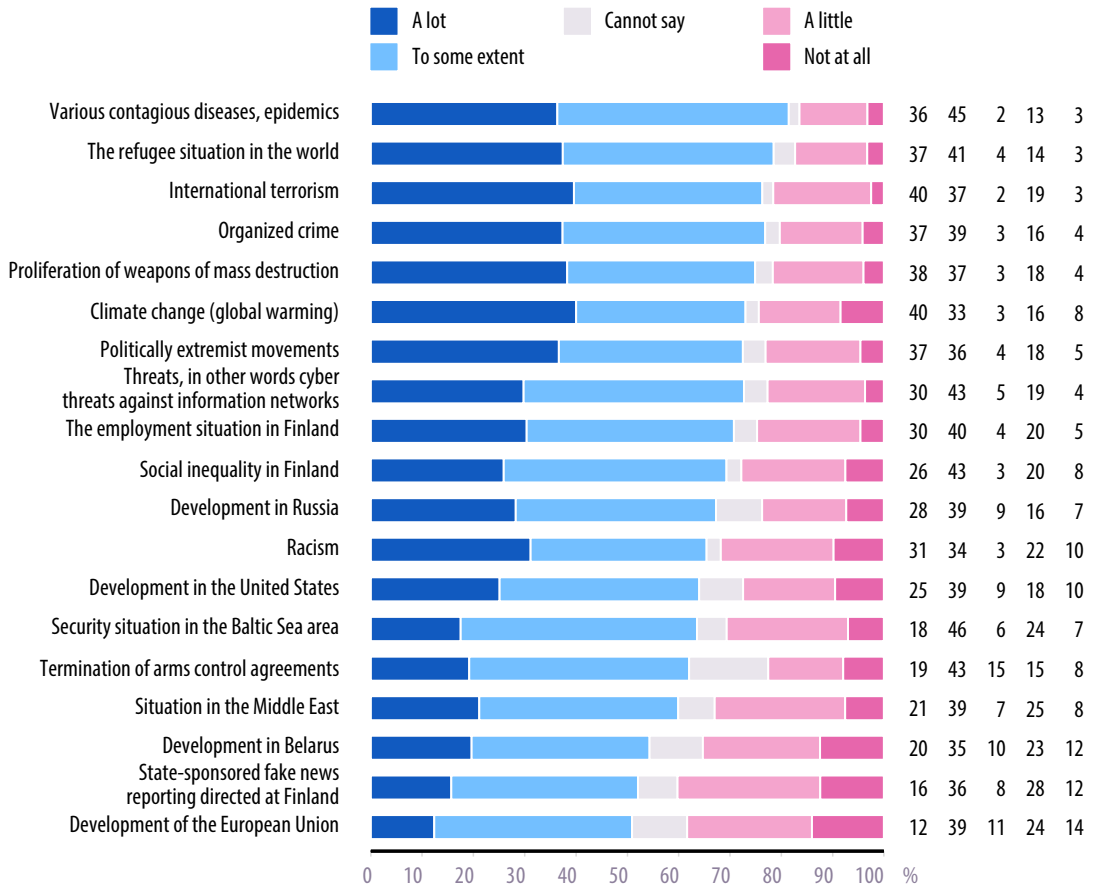
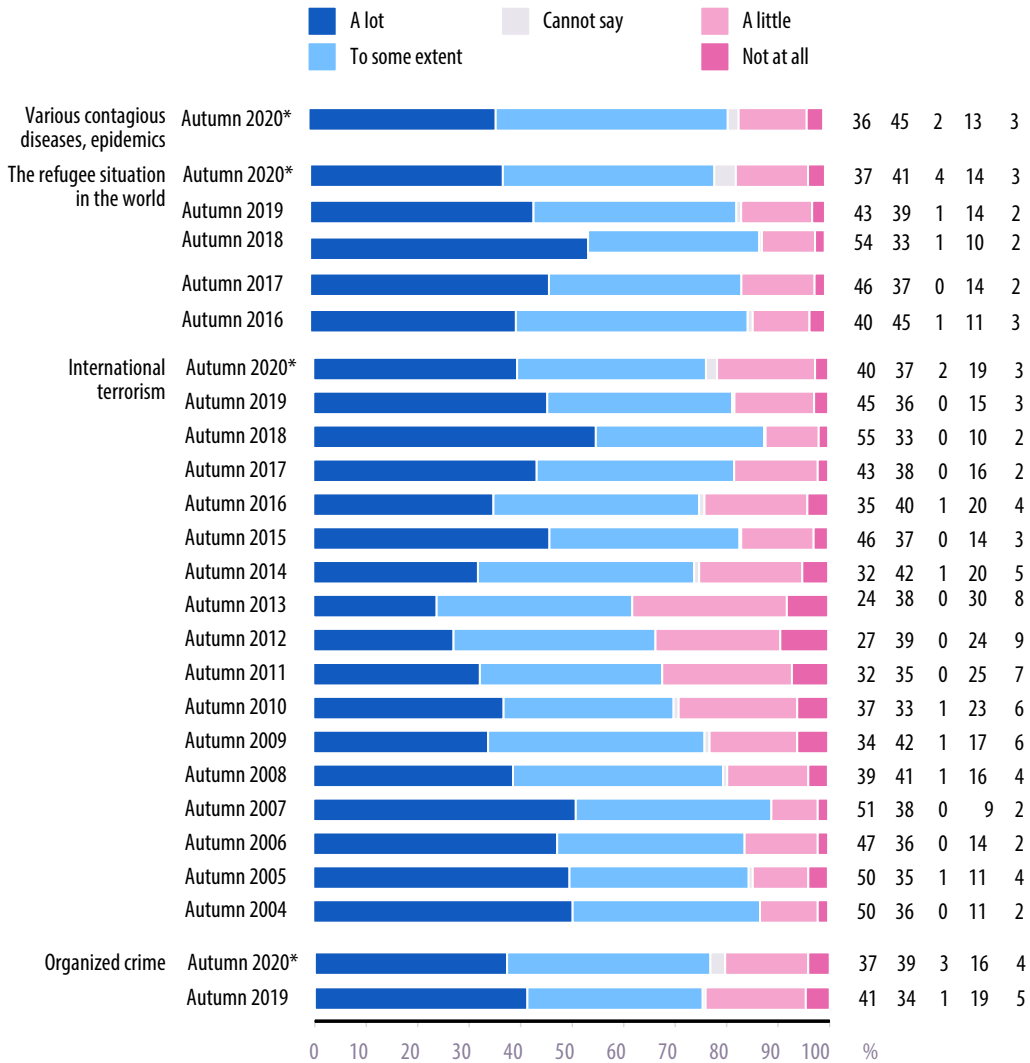
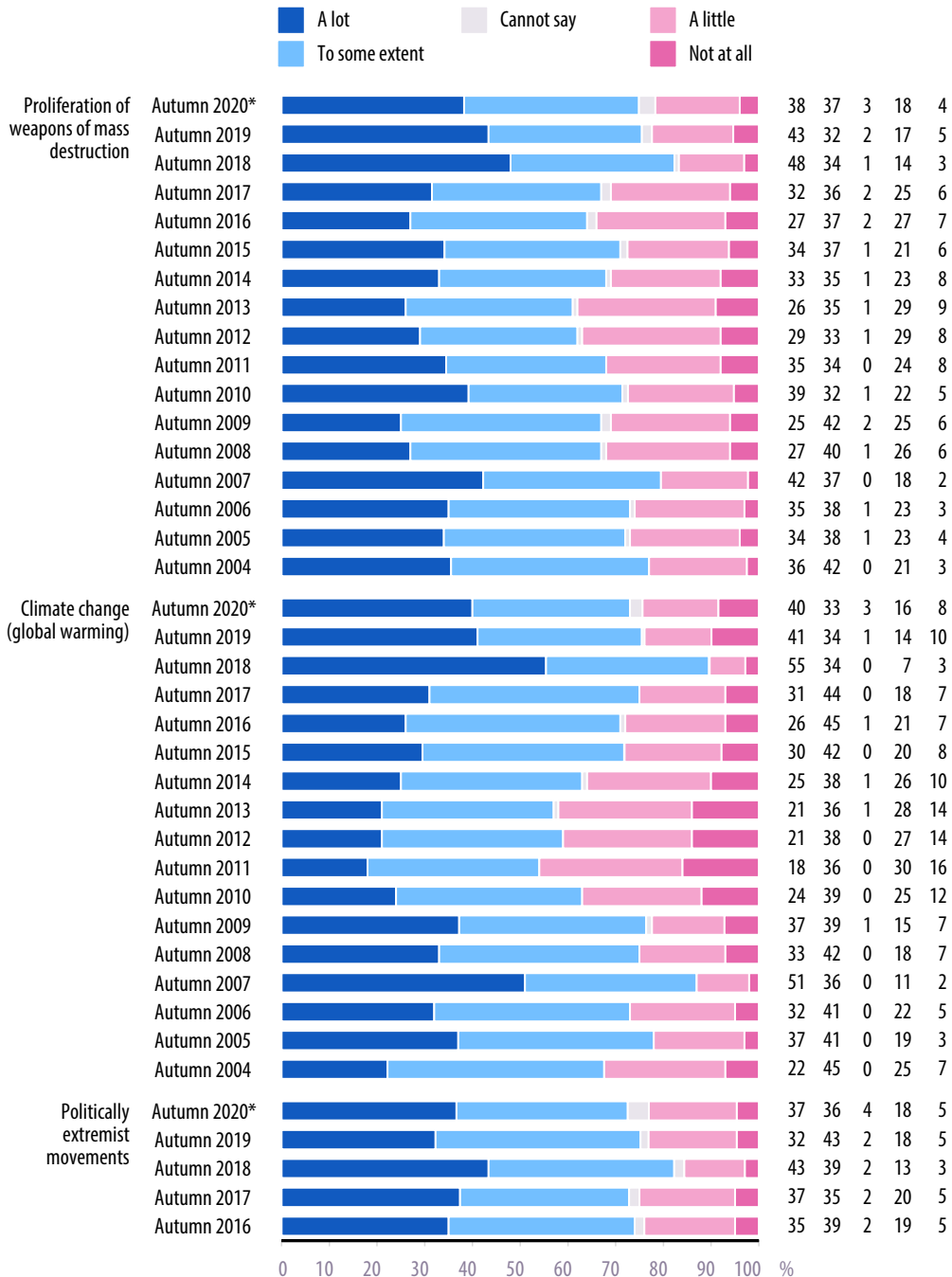


Figure 37. Factors causing concern among the citizens (I). "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"



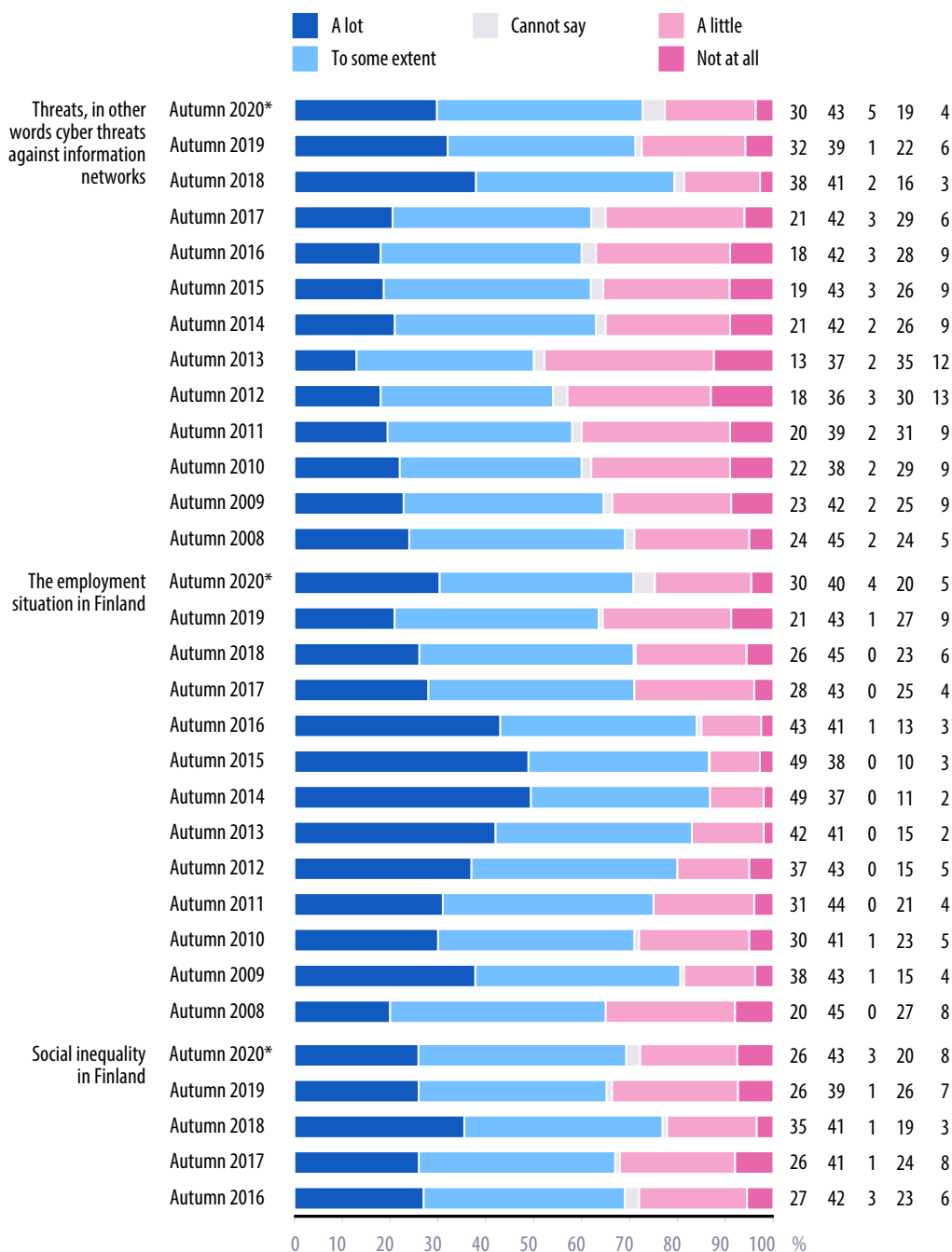
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 38. Factors causing concern among the citizens (II). "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"



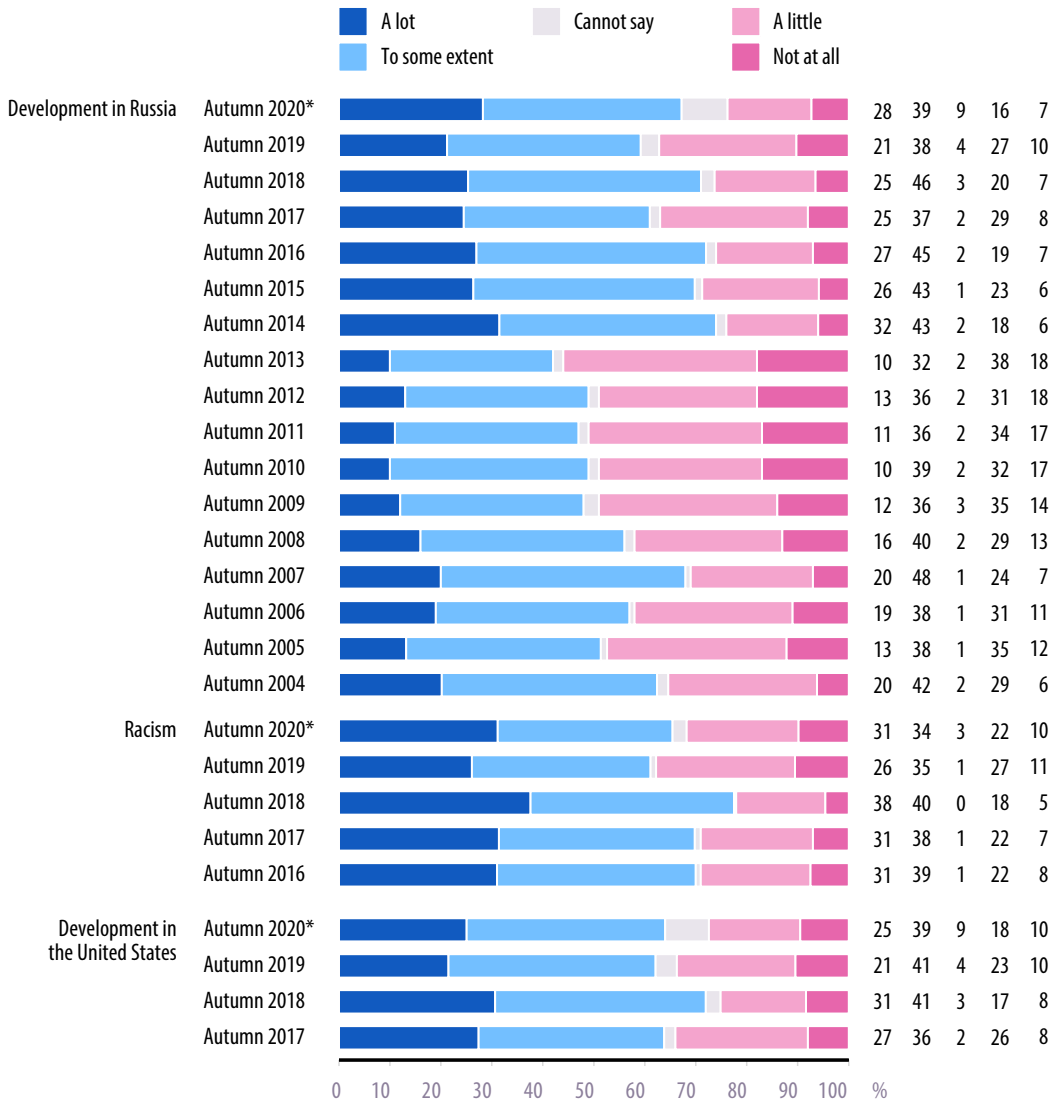
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents) **) v. 2004–2015 Global warming

Figure 39. Factors causing concern among the citizens (III). "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"



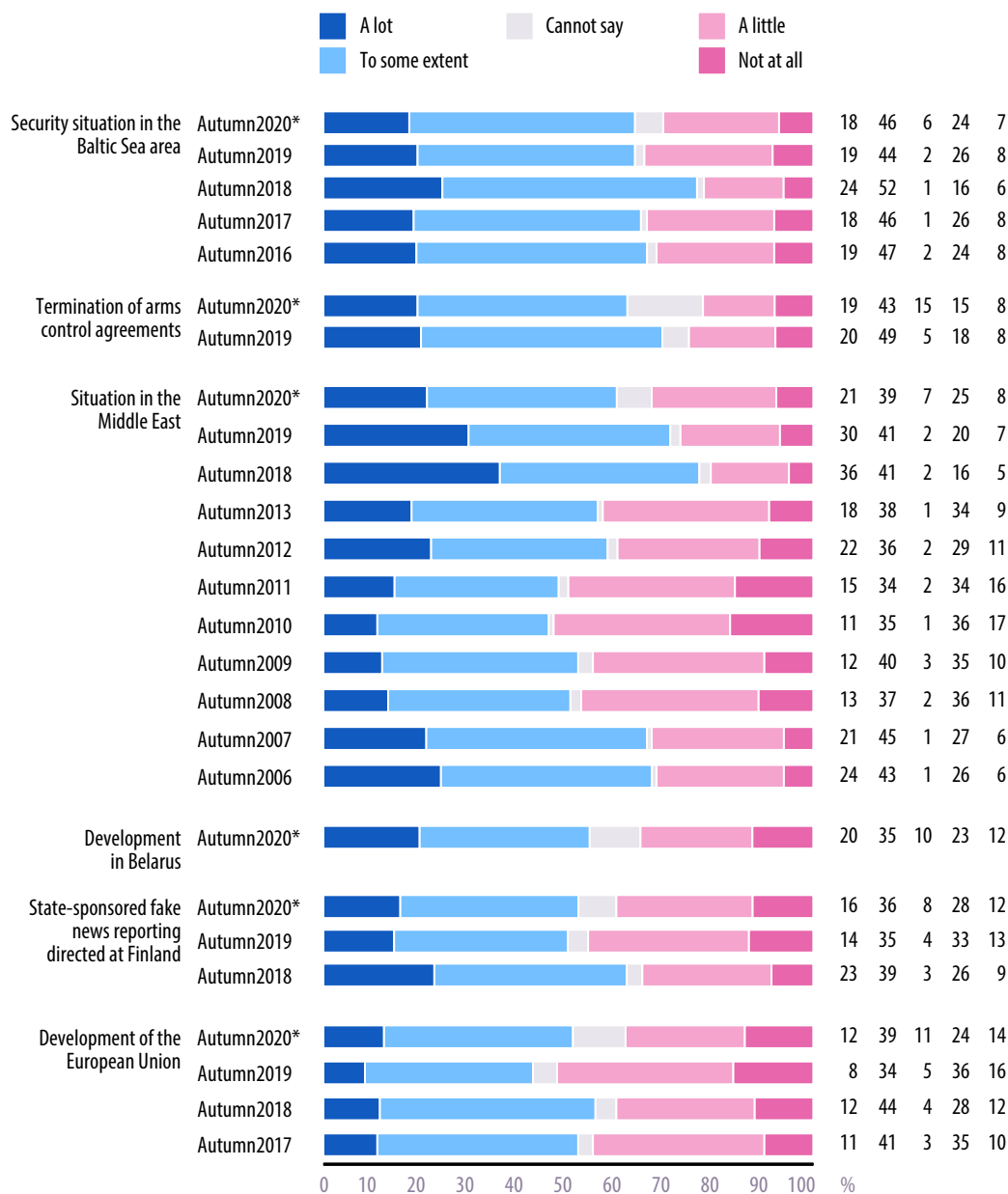
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents) ***) v. 2008–2012 Cyber threats against information networks

Figure 40. Factors causing concern among the citizens (IV). "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 41. Factors causing concern among the citizens (V). "How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 42. Preparedness for various threats. "How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?"

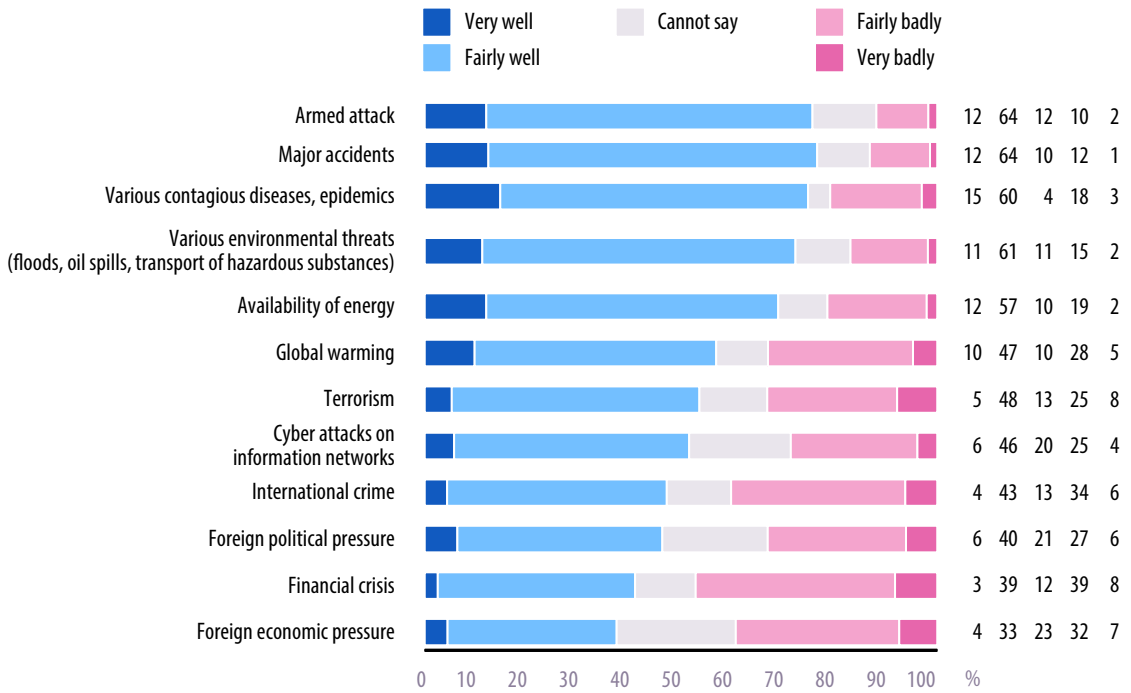
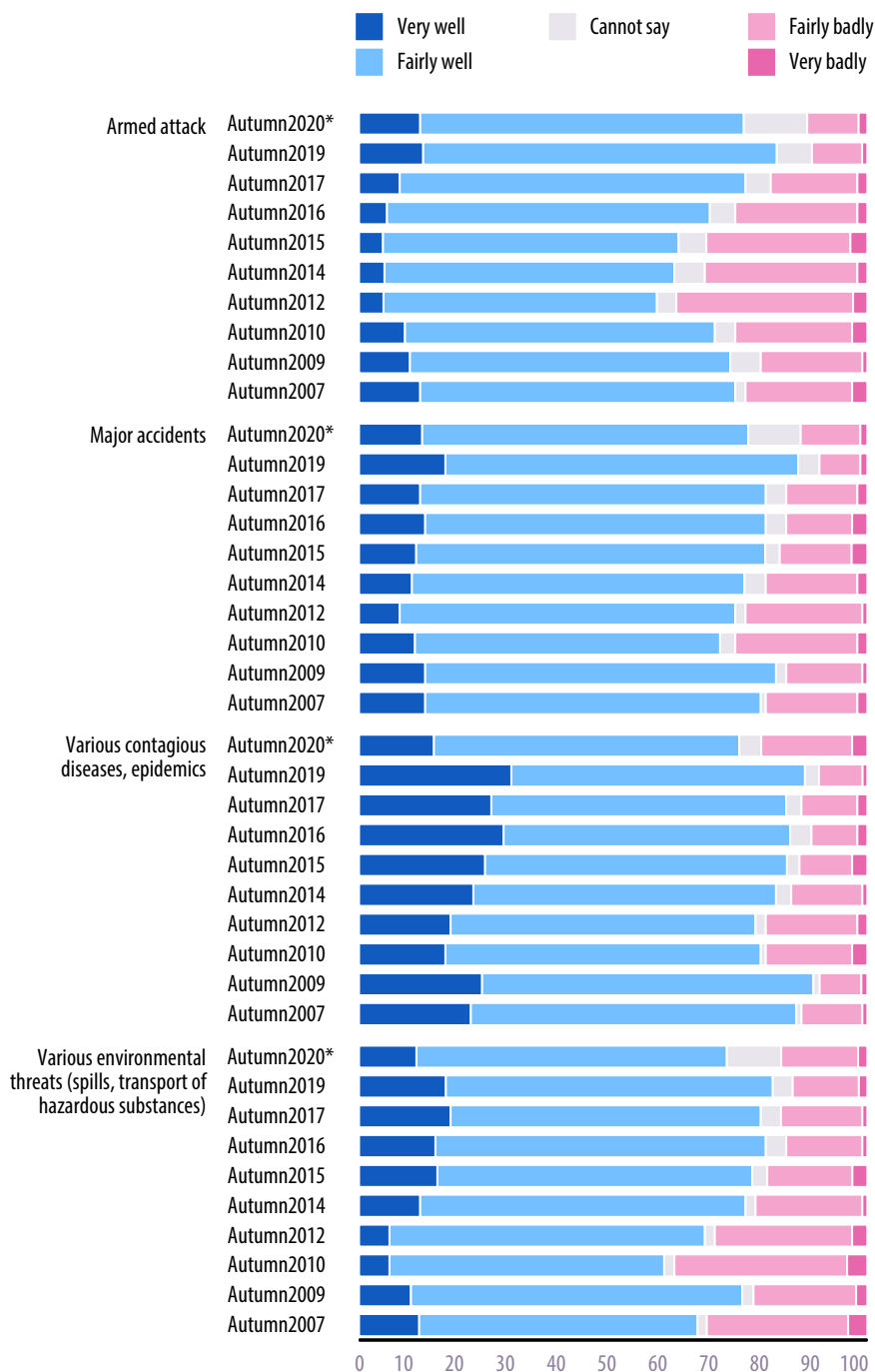
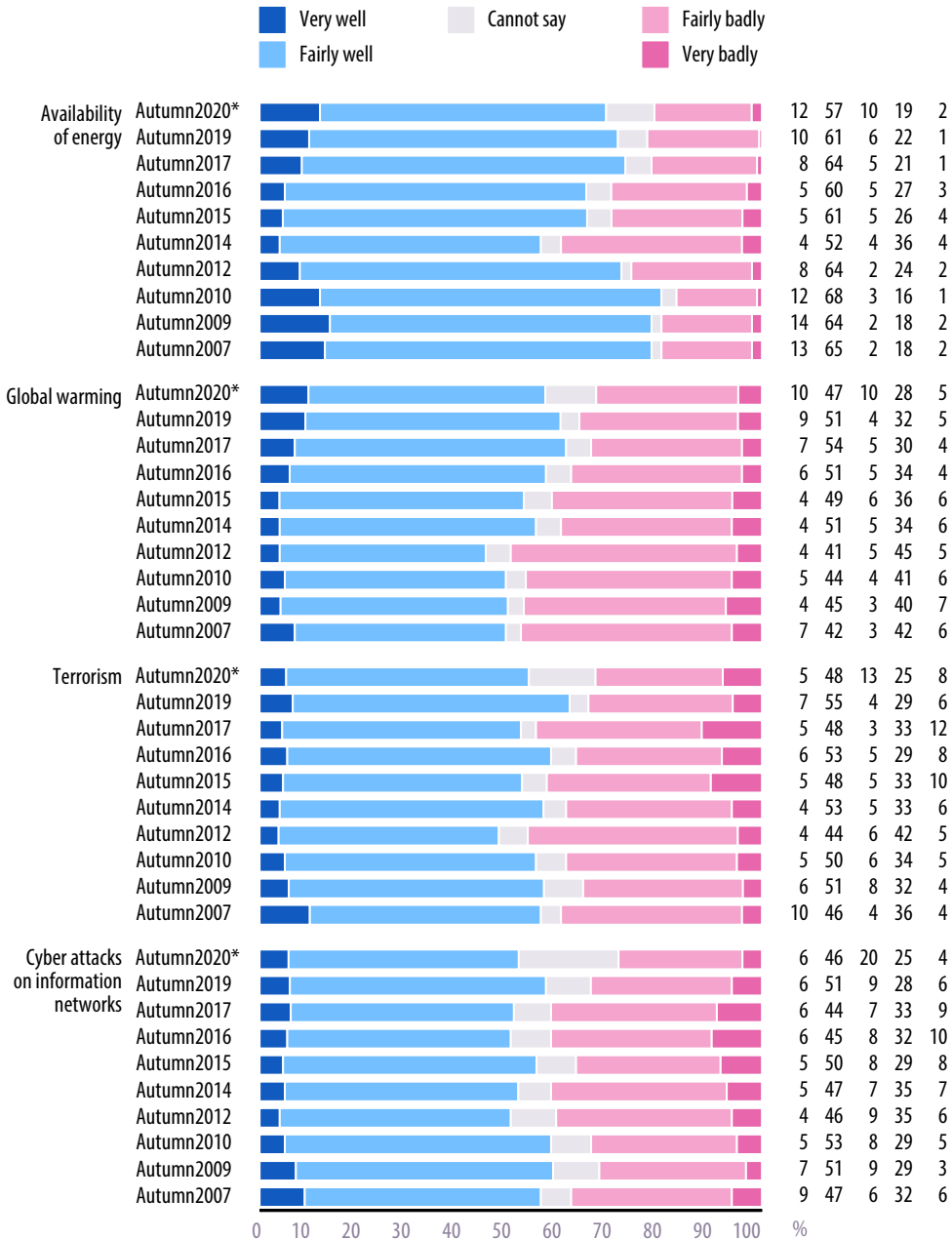


Figure 43. Preparedness for various threats (I). "How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?"



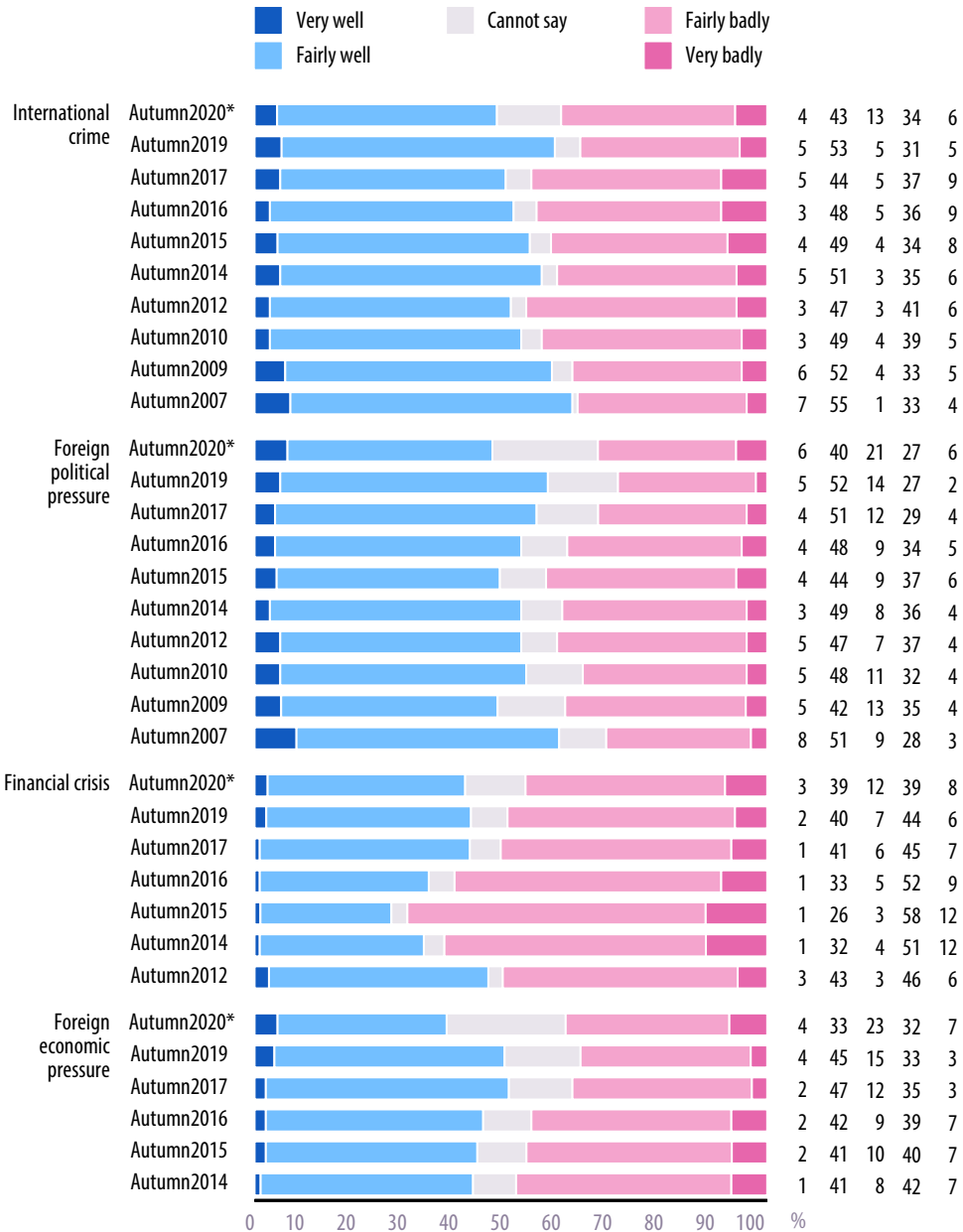
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 44. Preparedness for various threats (II). "How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 45. Preparedness for various threats (III). "How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 46. A more secure or more insecure future. "Considering the present world situation as a whole, do you believe that during the next five years Finland and Finns will live in a safer or in a less safe world compared to the present?"

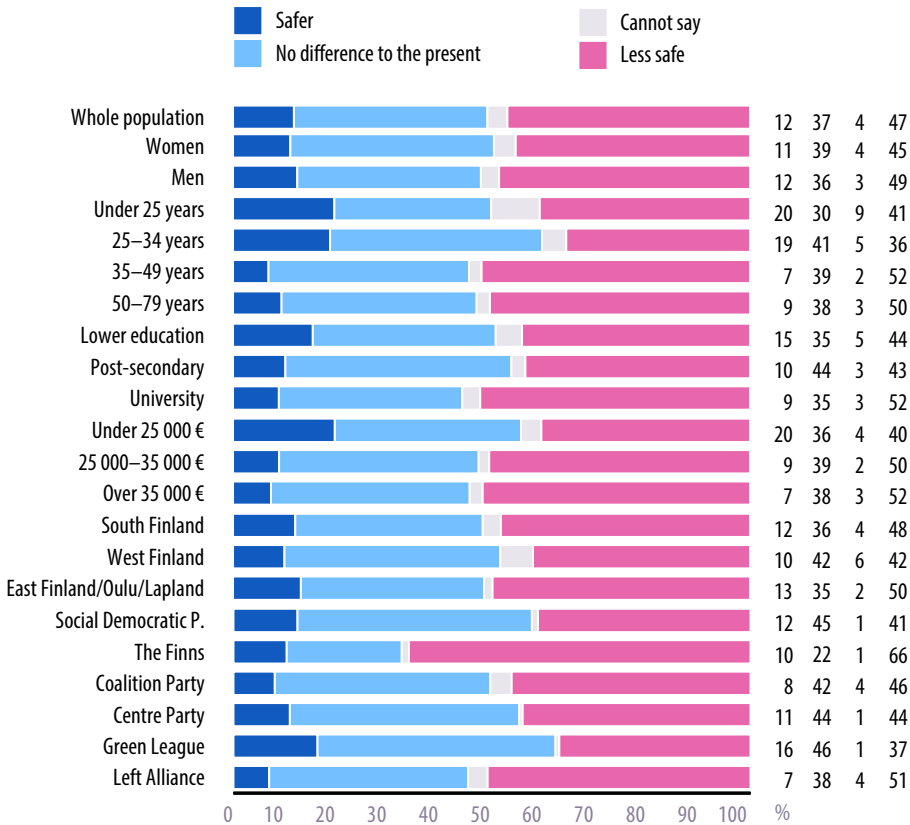
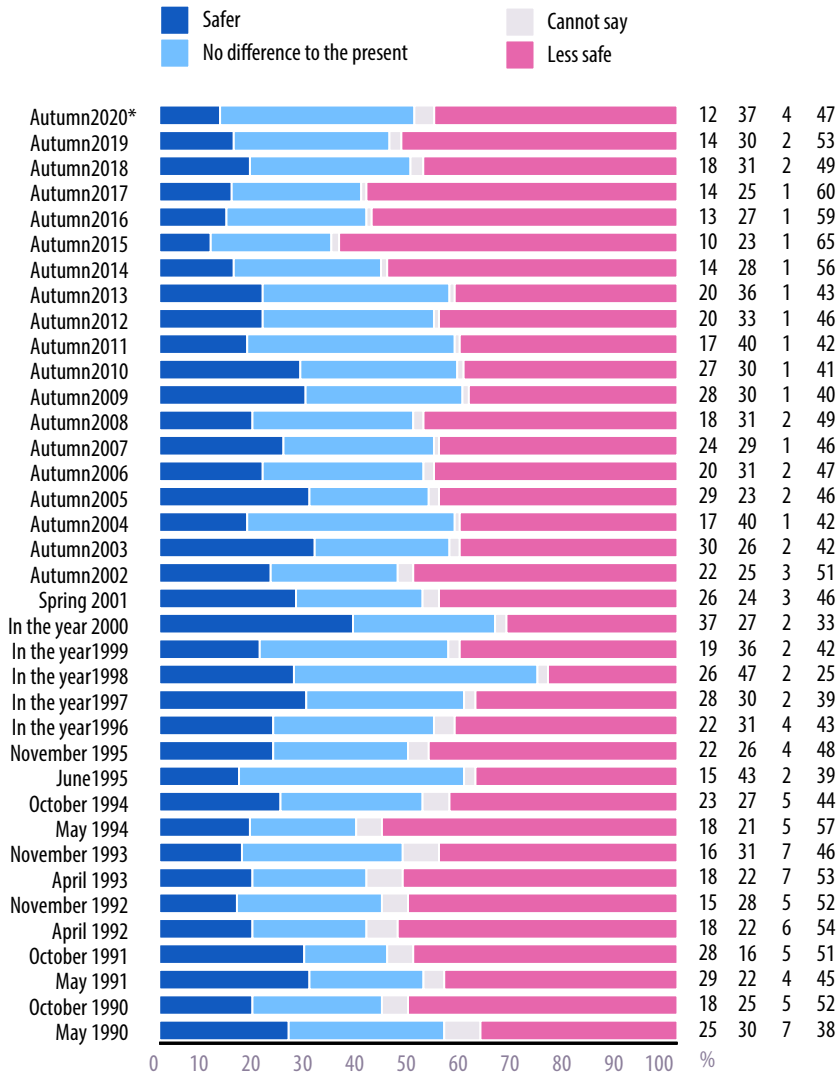
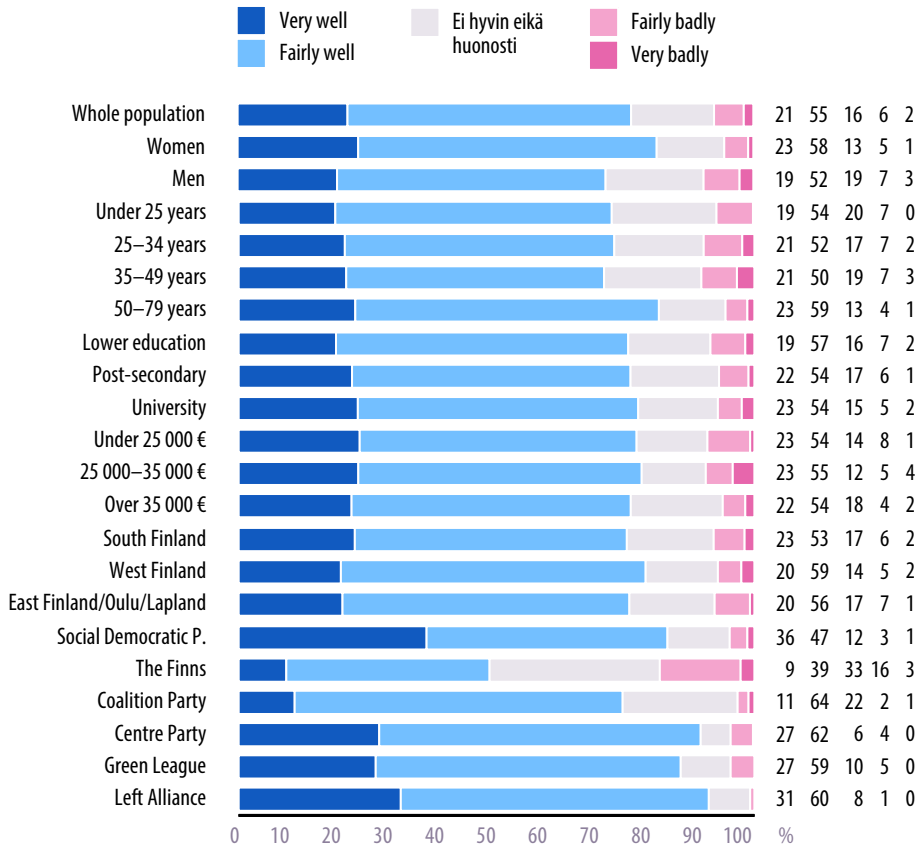


Figure 47. A more secure or more insecure future. "Considering the present world situation as a whole, do you believe that during the next five years Finland and Finns will live in a safer or in a less safe world compared to the present?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews (500 respondents) and internet panel (669 respondents)

Figure 48. Finland's measures to curb the coronavirus epidemic. "How would you assess Finland's success in curbing the coronavirus epidemic so far?"



The Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI)

Set up by the Government, the Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI) is a permanent Parliamentary Committee, which administratively functions in the Ministry of Defence. In addition to parliamentary members, ABDI's members represent various expert organisations: the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Culture, Defence Command Finland, Finnish Broadcasting Company, Finnish News Agency (STT), Union of Journalists in Finland, Finnish Media Federation, National Defence University, and Tampere Peace Research Institute (TAPRI).

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